

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor
JAMES H. REINHART, Managing Editor
Entered at the Postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter, under Act of March, 1879.
Published Every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Our Threefold Aim: To give
the News of Berea and Vicinity;
To Record the Happenings of
Berea College; To be of Interest
to all the Mountain People.

Vol. XXIV.

Five Cents Per Copy

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 10, 1922

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year

No. 6

FRANCE ACTS TO
PENALIZE BERLINPoincaré Orders German Prop-
erty in France
Seized.

FAILED TO PAY EIGHT MILLION

France Takes Action Upon Receipt of
Germany's Reply to Latest Note
Demanding Payment of Dabta
Owing French Citizens.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The French government ordered into effect the penalties against Germany for failure to pay in full the installment on the prewar debts to French citizens. The penalties concern German properties sequestered in France.

Certain payments that were being made to Germany on account of war losses are suspended in Alsace-Lorraine, as are also the reparations under the arbitration agreements reported between France and Germany in August and September, 1921.

No military action is involved. France's move was made immediately upon receipt of Germany's reply to the latest French note demanding payment in full of the installments on prewar debts owing to French citizens. Premier Poincaré, after a quick perusal of the document, gave an order the purport of which was not announced.

German Refusal Anticipated.

Anticipating that the assurances required of Germany of her intention to pay the (\$2,000,000) (about \$8,000,000) due August 15 toward liquidation of the prewar debts owing to French citizens would not be forthcoming, Premier Poincaré made final arrangements to enforce the threatened penalties. His plans were completed after a lengthy conference with M. Hottel, minister of liberated regions, who is also replacing Louis Barthou as minister of justice.

It is understood that among the first measures to be applied Monday will be the expulsion of 150 Germans residing in Alsace-Lorraine and the sequestration of their property. Similar measures will be taken the following week, fresh and harder penalties being enforced weekly until the German government decides to pay.

(A Berlin dispatch said a supplementary note was being sent to Paris reaffirming the position taken by the German government in its original communication regarding the payment of private debts. Germany did not propose to default on the payments, the note said, but merely requested a reduction of the amount to be paid.)

For a Conditional Moratorium.

Although the strictest secrecy is being maintained concerning the plan Premier Poincaré will take to the London conference, it has been learned on what usually is considered good authority that the French premier will propose that a moratorium of four to eight weeks be granted the German government for its next money payment, but Germany in return must give unequivocal proof of good will by accepting and applying a radical program of financial reforms.

At the same time the general mortgage on Germany held by the allies under the peace treaty must come into play—the levy of 20 per cent on capital of German industrial corporation, the exploitation, even the cessation, of government mines and the forests on the left bank of the Rhine and other matters.

If Germany declines to submit to the proposed measures or makes difficulties to them, her absolute intention to default will be considered to have been established beyond doubt and the allies will have no option but to apply coercion, after the expiration of the delay fixed, in the Rhineland and the Ruhr, notably by the seizure of the railroads.

It is pointed out that this plan does not touch the question of debts between the allies, the problems arising from this question probably being considered too closely bound up with the question of reparations and therefore necessitating separate deliberations.

PLANE SAVES TWO BATHERS

Machine Drops Life Preservers to
Couple Carried Out Into the
Ocean by Waves.

Seattle, Ore., Aug. 7.—Life preservers dropped near them by an airplane enabled Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith of San Francisco to keep afloat until they were rescued by life guards. The two, while swimming, were carried far out by the backwash from the waves.

Damage is \$3,000,000

Peking.—The city of Kiangling, also known as Klanchow, in Kiangsi Province, has been sacked by mutinous troops, according to advices received here. Two hundred shops were looted and destroyed. The damage is placed at \$3,000,000.

THIRTY-EIGHT DEAD
IN MISSOURI WRECKENGINEER BLAMED FOR CATAS-
TROPHE FOR FAILURE TO
HEED SIGNALTwo Coaches Of The Local Passenger
Train Hurlled Down A Fifty-Foot
Embankment—Ghoully Rob The Dead
And The Dying.

Sulphur Springs, Mo.—Failure of an engineer to heed a block signal caused the rear-end collision on the Missouri Pacific here in which 38 persons were killed and 137 injured, 25 seriously. John Cannon, Assistant Manager of the road said. Train No. 4, a fast passenger ventilated steel train, running at full speed, crashed into No. 32, a local, composed of five wood-frame coaches, a baggage and an express car, as the engine was taking on water with the coaches stretching back on a trestle over Glaise Creek.

The impact hurled two of the local coaches down a fifty-foot embankment edging the Mississippi and telegraphed four other coaches, crushing a number of passengers to death in their seats. Both trains were behind time, the fast passenger, running from Ft. Worth, Texas, to St. Louis, carrying 180 passengers, and the local 100 persons.

According to Mr. Cannon, Matt "Ginger" Glenn, of St. Louis, engineer of the fast passenger, failed to heed a block signal warning him the track was not clear ahead. Glenn, 57 years old, an engineer for 35 years, without a black mark against his record, was killed when he jumped from his cab just before the crash. Edward Tinley, also of St. Louis, fireman of No. 4, remained at his post and was injured seriously.

Engineer Glenn, shortly before arriving in Sulphur Springs, received orders "on the run" to pull over on a siding at Cliff Cave, ten miles north of here, to permit "Sunshine Special No. 1," en route from St. Louis to Texas points, to pass, and Mr. Cannon explained the engineer failed to heed the signal because he apparently was reading these orders when he passed the block. The orders were found near his body.

Ghoully appeared on the scene shortly after the crash and robbed the dead and dying. Only one was arrested, and he said he was William Hall, of St. Louis.

SABOTAGE PLOT FOILED

Effort Made To Put The Electric
Traction Line Out of Business

New York.—What was said to have been the most serious case of sabotage reported upon any railroad in the country since the beginning of the shop men's strike, July 1, was revealed upon the electric system of the Long Island Railroad in Queens County.

With thousands upon thousands of persons seeking or planning to pass the day at Long Beach, the Rockaways and neighboring seaside resorts, it was found that a deliberate attempt had been made to halt traffic on all lines leading to these points by tampering with the third rails, or contriving short circuits that would naturally shut off the power.

Fortunately for most of the day's pleasure seekers, the interference was brought to light early and most of the damage wrought by the plotters had been remedied before 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

Japannan After Trade

Seattle, Wash.—With the intention of stimulating and rebuilding trade relations between Japan, Brazil, Argentina and other South American countries, and also representing Japan at the formal opening of the Centennial Exposition of Brazil, to begin at Rio de Janeiro September 7, a party of 10 prominent business men of Japan reached Seattle on the Shipping Board steamer President McKinley, leaving for the East via Portland, San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, Boston and New York.

German Transfer Money

Paris.—German banks within the last 48 hours have transferred to Holland and Switzerland between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 French francs which had been on deposit in American and other foreign banks in Paris. The money was withdrawn hurriedly, it is understood, in anticipation of its being seized by the French Government as part of the penalties to be imposed upon Germany.

Agreement Near

Chicago.—Union officials, and executives of the Chicago surface lines agreed to proposals which, if accepted by the traction employees, would end the four-day strike of surface line and elevated employees. Immediately following the conference it was stated that the men's representatives had agreed to a 70-cent maximum wage, instead of the present 82-cent wage, but that they retained the eight-hour day, with overtime for all beyond the eighth hour.



1—American school boys, touring Europe, laying wreath on the Cenotaph in London. 2—Congressman Mondell of Wyoming speaking at ceremonies of opening of the Hoback Canyon Highway, at Jackson's Hole. 3—Pennsylvania state troops maintaining order at Cokeburg in the heart of the mining region.

MADISON-JACKSON ROAD PRO-
JECT TO BE THRASHED OUT
IN RICHMOND TODAYState Highway Engineer Boggs Will
Be Present

The State Highway Engineer J. S. Boggs is in Richmond today to meet with representatives of Madison and Jackson counties for the purpose of deciding upon definite plans concerning the Richmond McKee road project.

The State Highway Commission has already agreed to make state and federal appropriation to the building of this road in 1923. The chief question now before the commission and citizens of Madison and Jackson counties is that of deciding upon a definite route for the road, and what proportion of the cost Madison county will be willing to assume.

A letter has come from Jackson county agricultural agent calling upon Berea citizens to be present in large numbers at that meeting to voice their interest in this road project and to assure the State Highway Engineer and Jackson county that Berea is ready to do her share in the matter of putting this road project over. The meeting convenes at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is hoped that many Berea citizens will be there.

LADY T. WINS IN EXCITING
RACE

Perhaps the most interesting feature on the program of the Berea Fair was the free for all race Friday afternoon, in which Lady T. owned by Johnaon of Wildwood, Fla., and driven by Young Stout, outclassed her eager contenders and came to victory amid the yells and cheers of many admirers, and the astonishment of some others who had pinned their confidence to Tommy Tite, upon his reputation.

Lady T. took the first heat by a close shave; in the second heat her harness broke, allowing the other two contestants to pass her near the goal. She came second in the third heat and in the fourth and fifth heats came out easily to victory. Tommy Tite, owned by Jesse Rogers of Knoxville, Tenn., and Aaron Bell, owned by Hume of Richmond, Ky., were both close contenders, the Lady T. proved entirely too fast for either of them. The little mare left Monday evening for Arlington, Va., where she will be campaigned by Young Stout for the Virginia Circuit.

Lady T. won the 2:18 pace, was beaten in the 2:13 1/4, but came back, winning the next heat and the 2:14 flat. It would be unfair not to say that to Stout is due much of the credit for her victories.

TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE

Greek Officials Say Move Is Prompted
by Desire to Bring About
Peace.

Athens, Aug. 7.—Responding to the allies' note of July 31 the Greek government says it decided to occupy Constantinople in order to bring about peace by means of decisive military action against the Turkish capital.

Complaint is made that the allies' decision against such a move raises an obstacle to the proper exercise of Greece's right as a belligerent to put an end to Turkish resistance by moral and military actions of incontestable importance.

BEREA FAIR

The Berea Fair has just closed, marking one of the best in its history. The officers of the Fair Association are to be congratulated on their attempt and success in improving this fair. The president, John Herndon, was very active in helping in all activities on the ground throughout the three days. The secretary, J. E. Moore, was kept busy at the desk, entering, receiving and paying out money.

The walking rings proved to the people that there were good saddle horses in Madison county. The cattle show was good and attracted much attention. The hog, sheep and poultry show was fine. The Better Baby contest attracted much attention from the women. The Women's Club exhibit was excellent. The Junior Agricultural Club exhibits were fine and hogs hard to beat. The Junior Club wishes to express thanks to the Fair Association, thru the County Agent, for the cooperation and interest shown in the progress of the club work.

Our Fair is getting better every year, because there are more and better people attending and taking a part. NOW is the time for all of us to begin to plan for next year. I know we would like to have more accommodations at the fair. Since we do, let's offer our suggestions to the Board and get behind a better fair movement and help make it so. Instead of talking about the fair being so bad that a man can't take his family to it and enjoy the day, let's make it so this man will enjoy the day and say at the close, "I am glad we came here today—everything was good." Public opinion will make or break any institution.

Of course we want more and better hog pens, cattle pens, poultry shed and exhibit coops, floral hall, etc., where we can put on exhibit the first day and let them remain thru-out the fair. For instance the first day of the fair the women and a few farmers put on an excellent exhibit, which was observed by a part of the people on the ground, but by the time dinner was ready to be eaten, the exhibit was destroyed and a large crowd didn't see it at all. The second day we had the largest crowd, and hundreds of people were inquiring for the home, garden, and farm exhibits. The third day dropped in attendance for some reason, and who knows but what it was for the lack of the people seeing these exhibits the second day, returning home and saying, "I didn't see any home, garden or farm exhibits at all." What they said possibly kept others from coming the third day.

If arrangements can be made for a three days' exhibit next year, by adding these buildings, etc., will you come and bring some exhibits? If you don't, then why should there be any extra buildings?

If we let our desires be known to the Association and express our intentions of exhibiting next year, I am sure the Association will try to meet the demand for the necessities and make it possible for all of us to come to the fair and be benefited by doing so.

ROBT. F. SPENCE,
County Agri. AgentDEPUTY SHERIFF IS KILLED
TRYING TO MAKE ARREST

HAZARD, Ky., Aug. 4.—Dick Crawford, a deputy sheriff of Perry county and stationed at Blue Diamond coal mine, was shot and instantly killed today. Herman Williams, a former employee of the Blue Diamond Coal Company, is charged with the murder. The shooting took place while Crawford was attempting to execute a warrant for bootlegging upon Williams.

WOMAN CUTS OWN THROAT

MURRAY, Ky., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Ira Barbar, wife of a well known farmer and coal dealer here, cut her throat with a razor early this morning. Mrs. Barbar told her husband she was going to take some medicine. A few minutes later he found her standing before a mirror in another room, the razor in her hand and blood dripping to her feet. Three gashes had been cut in her throat. Hastily wrapping the woman in a quilt, Barbar rushed two miles to the city hospital here.

SEVEN YEARS IN PEN GIVEN
GRAVES COUNTY MAN FOR
KILLING SHERIFF

MAYFIELD, Ky., Aug. 4.—Sam Galloway was given seven years in the penitentiary by a jury in the circuit court this morning after deliberating four hours. Galloway was charged with the murder of Sheriff John Roach here last March, but the jury convicted him of voluntary manslaughter. Attorneys for the defense filed a motion for an arrest of judgment which probably will be followed immediately by a motion for a new trial.

BALLOTS MIXED UP IN CLAY
HALL PRECINCT

No Election Held
JACKSON, Ky., Aug. 5.—Clayhole precinct on Troublesome Creek, Breathitt county, keeps its record established last fall by failing to hold another election.

Somebody mixed up the ballots in the congressional primary election today, sending the ballots intended for Buckhorn precinct to Clayhole and the ballots intended for Clayhole to Buckhorn. No election was held in either precinct.

MICKIE SAYS

SEND OUR PAPER TO AN
OUT-OF-TOWN FRIEND, OR TO THE
SON OR DAUGHTER AWAY
AT SCHOOL. YOU'LL NEVER
REALIZE HOW HUNGRY ONE
GIVE FOR HOME NEWS
UNTIL HER AWAY HERSELF
SOMETIME



World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of
History and Political Science
Berea College

Another conference of the Allies is about to take place in London to consider the matter of the German reparations. The commission has refused to grant any moratorium to Germany. France has refused to extend the time for the payment due August 15, and unless a promise to meet the obligation on that date is given will begin to apply some penalty either by seizing territory or by expelling Germans from French territory and confiscating their property. It is evident that something must be done. England is trying hard to find a solution, and it is hoped that a way out may be found in the London meeting. No cancellation of indemnity can be made unless it is accompanied by a general cancellation of indebtedness. England would be ready to do this, but the U. S. is unwilling. It is not known as yet if Ambassador Harvey will attend the conference.

It is reported that the crops in Russia promise to be very large this year. There have been abundant rains at times when they were needed. Moreover, seed sown last year, and prevented by drought from germinating, is now coming up and adding a food supply not expected. The rich pasture lands, also, are making the lean cattle fat. It is predicted that in a month or less there will be plenty of food in most of the sections where the famine has been so destructive. Any surplus food should find ready market in surrounding countries, even though trade relations with Russia are not, in general, restored. Food will not solve all of Russia's problems, but it will have an important bearing on them. It cannot be foreseen as yet whether more comfortable circumstances will work to the favor of the Soviet regime or not. It might go either way.

It is not often that a picture film gives rise to international complications, but such is the case with a film just arrived from England and entitled the "Betrayal of Lord Kitchener." Just what the theme is has not been fully reported, but the English government has taken every means possible to obstruct its entrance to America. By arrangement with the custom house officials, it is held under bond, a method usually resorted to for purposes of collecting duties rather than excluding the article from entrance. The picture company is alert also to its interests and is raising many interesting legal questions. Rumor has been current for some time that Kitchener was a victim of enemies or rivals at home and even hints are given that his disappearance was brought about in this way. At any rate, there is much of mystery about the whole affair.

Every once in a while a report comes that Japan is planning to withdraw her forces from Siberia, where they were sent during the war to guard Japanese interests. This was a subject of discussion at the Washington Conference, and now a conference is to be held at Harbin, one of the larger cities of Siberia, or Chita, as it is now called. At this meeting questions of mutual interest are to be taken up, and it is believed that Japan will withdraw, if assurance can be given that the country will be open to trade with all countries. The government of Japan is now in the hands of men in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the Washington Conference, and that promises much for the cause of peace in the Orient and hence the world.

The group of small Slavic states which have sprung up out of Russian territory along the western border have received recognition by the United States. These countries are known as Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia. Although they were for many years a part of Russia, they had at an earlier time been independent and Lithuania in particular had included a large area, contesting with Poland supremacy in that part of Europe. These states are all republics and are based on racial similarity. The attitude of the U. S. toward them is in marked contrast with her attitude toward Russia. Perhaps there was some purpose in giving this recognition.

(Continued on Page Eight)

GOD'S GREATEST GIFT TO MAN

Two angels wandered thru the morning skies
Disputing near the gates of paradise
O'er what the greatest boon aside from heaven
The Lord to mortal man has ever given.

And as the morning grew they still did roam
Far past the stars that mark the hours of day,
And chanced upon an humble shepherd's home
Wherein a child with burning fever lay.

Down from the ethereal blue
The heavenly seraphs flew,
And silently they crept within the door
Where on a bed of hay
The suffering infant lay
Whose wistful eyes their mercy did implore.
Quoth one, "Here shall we prove
God's greatest gift of love

Which men have known since first the world began,
For whatso'er will drive away the pain
And bring this child to life and health again
Must needs be heaven's greatest gift to man."

Out thru the morning bright
On wings of sparkling light
They sped away into far distant lands,
O'er prosperous cities and the desert plain,
Above the mountains and across the main,
High into heaven and to earth again
Bearing rich gifts in their angelic hands.

At length when weary from their toilsome flight
They turned again thru the shadows of the night
Back to the lone and solitary spot
Where 'neath the thatch of the poor shepherd's cot,
Restlessly rolling on her bed of hay
The little sufferer in the twilight lay.

Each brought the gifts he bore
Into the open door,
And touched the burning head upon the hay,
Then each with bated breath
Awaited life or death

Which needs must come before the dawn of day.
Wealth, sunshine, beauty, tints of early morn,
Fair jewels that a monarch might adorn,
Hope, knowledge, power, these were all in vain,
For still the sufferer tossed in mortal pain.

At length the angels stood in silent fear;
No hope had come, and death seemed very near,
When one last gift they brought and stood apart
While this lay resting on the little heart.
'Twas Mother-Love—and lo, a heavenly ray
Filled all the room and drove the night away!
While on the bed beside the spirits bright
The baby knelt in radiant beams of light,
And thanked the Father, on His throne above
For sending it the gift of Mother-Love.

—John F. Smith

Berea College.

The Social Message
of JesusBy S. J. DUNCAN-CLARK,
(Chicago Evening Post.)

NEVER did the world need more than now to hear the authoritative voice of Jesus.

If we are to bring order out of chaos, peace out of conflict, brotherhood out of clash of class and group, we must return in humble spirit to the Bethlehem manger, to the Nazareth shop, to the market place, the seashore or the mountain-side, where the message of Jesus was spoken to the hearts of men.

Jesus believed in man. It is well to emphasize this fact in an age of cynicism. There was no room for despair in His philosophy. He came into a world where force and fraud and oppression prevailed, and to the hour of His triumphant death He never doubted that love and justice and freedom were possible in human relations.

Jesus believed in man as a potential Son of God. His ideal for society contemplated the emancipation of man from the control of material things. Mammon should not rule; there should be no occasion for anxious thought concerning any need of the body; the spiritual nature of man should be free to realize its highest destiny.

In the program that He worked out as He toiled at the bench He planned that service should be the motive and co-operation the method in human industry. We have substituted self-advantage for service, and mutual exploitation for co-operation. While these rule in motive and method we shall never realize the happiness He desired for us—the happiness we seek.

Jesus set small store by charity. The philanthropy of almsgiving was to Him a mere cloak for the imperfections and inequities of human relations. He put all the emphasis of His teaching and example upon justice and love. In a world where these prevailed charity would be unnecessary.

We have traveled so far from the ideals of Jesus it is not easy to restore them. But there is no other way to find a permanent solution for the troubles that disturb us. His road is the only road. It involves sacrifice. We cannot avoid the cross. But beyond Calvary lies the realization of our hopes.

It is not enough that the spirit of Jesus should be worshipped in our temples or revered in our homes. It is not enough that His sympathy and help should be expressed in our hospitals, our orphanages, our institutions for the poor and the afflicted. To be satisfied with this is to evade the real challenge of His message and to lose the real meaning of His promise.

The spirit of Jesus must be brought into factory and mine and bank and railroad system; into store and office.

It must reveal to us that man is more than the machine with which he works; that material wealth was meant to be the servant, not the master, of the human soul; that the making of a life is the supreme thing, for which the making of a livelihood is merely incidental.

Until we get this vision, we will approach the solution of our problems without true understanding.

It is time that men who believe in Jesus should make their faith count—not merely in religious observance, but in human relations; in civic duty; in business; in industrial management; in the tasks of office and workshop.

The hope of the world rests upon the leadership of Jesus.

NEWS REVIEW OF
CURRENT EVENTS

**Railway Executives Refuse to
Accept President's Plan as
to Seniority.**

STRIKE SETTLEMENT FAILS

**Federal and State Control of Coal Dis-
tribution Gets Under Way—Chicago
Traction Workers Quit—Results
of Some Interesting Primaries—
France Warns Germany.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

NEGOTIATIONS for the ending of the railroad strike were at least temporarily halted again last week when the plan of President Harding failed of complete acceptance. Optimistic prophecies of immediate peace were confounded.

As expressed by himself, the President's plan comprised these stipulations:

First—Railway managers and workmen are to agree to recognize the validity of all decisions of the railroad labor board and to faithfully carry out such decisions as contained by the law.

Second—The carriers will withdraw all lawsuits growing out of the strike and railroad labor board decisions which have been involved in the strike may be taken. In the exercise of recognized rights, by either party to a railroad labor board for rehearing.

Third—All employees now on strike to be returned to work and to their former positions with seniority and other rights unimpaired. The representatives of the carriers and the representatives of the organizations especially agree that there will be no discrimination by either party against the employees who did or did not strike.

The railway executives were the first to act on these proposals. They accepted the first; agreed to the second with the understanding that the strike be first called off and that the representatives of the strikers pledge themselves and the strikers against violence in any form against the men now at work and the property of the carriers; declared it was impossible for them to agree to the first sentence of the third proposal.

Having placed themselves in a strategic position by awaiting action by the executives, the representatives of the striking shopmen met in Chicago and voted, though with expressed reluctance, to accept the President's proposals. This was conditioned upon recognition of the union interpretation of the plan, which, among other things, would require the Pennsylvania railroad to abandon its fight for the open shop. The shop crafts also insist on the establishment of a national board of adjustment which would relieve the labor board of all disputes except those involving wages. Some roads have agreed to regional boards, but probably all of them are opposed to one national board which would prescribe uniform conditions regardless of needs of various localities.

Seemingly the rail executives are in dead earnest in their refusal to abandon their stand on seniority rights. They notified their local employees and other workers that they would be protected and guaranteed permanent employment, and went ahead with the task of filling the places of the strikers. In New York it was said their decisive stand resulted in a rush of applicants for jobs. Public opinion is widely divided concerning this attitude of the railway executives. Many persons feel that it is only justice to the men who have remained at work and those who have responded to the call for workers to take up the tools the strikers laid down. Those who sympathize strongly with the demands of organized labor take the position that the notion of the railway boards is a part of a campaign to destroy the unions.

It was predicted in Washington the President Harding would do nothing more in the matter at present, giving the railroads an opportunity to prove that they could operate effectively without the services of the striking shopmen. Roads made to do so, particularly carriers reaching into the producing bituminous fields, may be taken over and operated by the federal government.

PRESIDENT LEWIS of the mine workers made a definite move for settlement of the coal strike by calling a joint wage conference of operators and miners of the central competitive bituminous field, to be held in Cleveland August 7. Unfortunately, the operators, or most of them, refused to attend.

Meanwhile Henry B. Spencer, who was appointed federal distributor, and his committee and subcommittees began functioning actively. According to Mr. Spencer's plan, the federal organization will cover the distribution of available supplies among the railroads, federal institutions and states, and the governors of the states will handle local supplies. State fuel committees were called on to report at once the consumption of coal in their territories by utilities, industries and households and to submit a list of those who should receive priorities. These state committees are also made entirely responsible for the prevention of hoarding and extortion in the

sale and distribution of coal within their respective states.

Governor McCray of Indiana took the most vigorous action yet reported in the matter of getting out coal. The miners of the state refused to issue permits to sufficient men to operate the mines for emergency purposes, so the governor opened two strip mines in Clay county under the protection of 800 state troops as a preliminary measure and declared a state of martial law to exist in that part of the county. These mines are in the hands of a receiver appointed by the federal court, and the governor called attention to the fact that this places the United States government behind them. Mr. McCray also called a conference of the governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and Wisconsin. Governor Penn of Minnesota says the coal situation in the Northwest is more threatening than ever, and he has asked the governors of Iowa, Wisconsin and North and South Dakota to meet with him in St. Paul August 10. In Wisconsin the bottom of the coal bin is in sight and, at the request of the state fuel commission, all ornamental and display electric lighting has been discontinued.

CHICAGO'S street car strike came along according to schedule. Some 20,000 employees of the surface and elevated lines quit early Tuesday morning and no attempt was made to take the cars out of the yards. Motor vehicles of all descriptions were called into service and on the first day there was a terrific congestion of traffic. By Wednesday the police, motor clubs and individual motorists had worked out a system that brought the situation almost to normal, and many a Chicagoan began to wonder if the city couldn't get along without the noisy street and elevated cars. Also they learned the worth of one-way street regulations in the business center.

Toward the end of the week peace negotiations were resumed, but the local president of the employees said he saw no prospect for an early settlement. The men are fighting not only a proposed wage reduction, but a nine-hour day. Chances of an order by the state public utilities board reducing fares and politics enter into the Chicago situation, and it was frequently and openly asserted that the strike was a "put up job" to prevent the fare reduction and to deal a blow to Mayor Thompson and his organization. The mayor has long promised a 5-cent fare and last week tried to take steps toward the establishing of a municipal bus line to supplant the street cars.

AT THIS writing it appears probable that United States Senator James A. Reed has been renominated by the Democrats of Missouri, defeating Hreckelridge Long in a fight that was hot and even bitter. Mr. Long had the support of former President Wilson, during whose administration he was assistant secretary of state. The dislike that Mr. Wilson and many others have for Reed dates from the years of the World war. The Republicans of Missouri nominated R. H. Brewster of Kansas City for the senate.

In Kansas, W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson editor, was leading former Gov. W. R. Stalla for the Republican gubernatorial nomination when about 75 per cent of the returns were in. Phil Campbell, veteran member of congress from the Third district, failed of renomination. Senator Howard Sutherland was renominated by the Republicans of West Virginia.

Republicans of Iowa, in state convention at Des Moines, warmly endorsed the record of Senator Cummins and pointedly neglected to mention Smith W. Brookhous, the party nominee to succeed Cummins. This was pleasing to the Democrats, also in convention, and their candidate, Clyde L. Herring, predicted he would win without any Republican opposition.

GERMANY has been trying to postpone the payment of debts to French citizens contracted by Germans before the war, and last week France grew tired of this and brusquely notified Berlin that unless assurance of the payment of \$10,000,000 by August 15 were received within four days France would impose penalties of an economic and financial character. It was stated in Paris that these penalties would include the seizure of such German industrial enterprises as are still tolerated in Alsace-Lorraine. It may be some industries in occupied Germany will be seized. A still more elaborate scheme was proposed by members of the French parliament to Premier Poincaré. This is nothing less than the separation of the Rhineland from Germany, giving it a parliament and government and a financial regime supervised by the allies. All Prussian officials would be ousted.

Great Britain sent a note to all the allies explaining that America's attitude concerning war debts made it necessary for Britain to collect from her debtors unless all the inter-allied indebtedness is canceled. The other European nations interpreted this as directed solely to America, and in Washington it was stated officially the note would cause no change in the policy of the United States toward its foreign debts.

Premier Poincaré and members of his cabinet are in London this week, the date of the conference with Lloyd George having been advanced. Premier Thoms and others of Belgium also are there. The general subject of reparations and war debts will be considered.

DINGS of the Greeks in Turkey greatly disturbed the allies. First,

AGAIN I SAY

That we do not cobble shoes. We have the best equipment coupled with our experience and workmanship which terms us as mechanics NOT COBBLERS.

Compare our work with that of others and you will agree with us in this: "It's not so much how much you pay, it's what you get for what you pay."

First class work for those who care.

See **THOMA**

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Rates for board and room of private patients will be \$12 to \$25 per week; \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. The rates for patients cared for in the wards \$1.50 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

King Constantine formally asked permission to occupy Constantinople. This was probably "for home consumption," but the allies, much excited, refused the request and sent a lot of troops into Thrace, forcing the Greeks to withdraw to six miles from the Chatalja lines. Then Constantine suddenly proclaimed Smyrna and its hinterland an autonomous state under protection of the Greek army, declaring the occupied regions in Asia Minor should not be returned to Turkey. He thus upset the plans of the allies for a peace settlement between Greece and Turkey, possibly believing that in this way only can he keep the Greek people from again driving him from the throne.

ONE after another the strongholds of the Irish rebels in the south are being taken by the nationals, and the irregulars so far have not made a determined stand, despite the reported plans of the Valera. Harry Boland, one of De Valera's closest friends and who was with him in America, died of a bullet wound. Liam Mellows, Sean O'Malley, Rory O'Connor, General Quinn and other Sinn leaders are prisoners. The final triumph of the provisional government seems near.

FOR one minute last Friday every telephone and telegraph instrument in America was silent. This was the impressive tribute to the memory of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who died in Baddeck, Nova Scotia, at the age of seventy-five years. The great scientist perfected many other notable inventions, and also was untiring in his efforts to aid the deaf.

United States Senator William E. Crowe of Pennsylvania, who succeeded Senator Knox, died at his home after an illness that began last December. He appeared in the senate only twice before that time.

WHY?
DOES WATER RUN OFF
A DUCK'S BACK?

EXAMINATION of the feathers with which the back of a duck is covered will show that these are placed so that they overlap, in the same way that shingles are placed on a roof or scales on the body of a fish. And the purpose of this overlapping is the same as in the case of the shingles or the scales—to prevent water seeping through and causing injury.

In addition to this protective growth of feathers, the duck has a form of water-insurance in the shape of an oily secretion which is formed by the glands at the base of the feathers and which permeates the feathers themselves, rendering them thoroughly waterproof and impervious to the weather. By this combination of "shingled" feathers and oil, the duck is assured that no water will get through his body covering and injure the tender skin beneath—for, even if his oil glands should cease to function, he still has the protection of several layers of closely-fitting feathers, or, if his feathers should thin out, he can depend upon the oily secretion to shed the water. Only birds which are by nature intended to be at home in the water possess this protective oil gland. (Copyright.)

MICKIE SAYS

WUNGY MORE I BEGEECH
AN' IMPORE YOU TO GRAB
UP A TELEPHONE 'N SLIP
US ANY ITEMS YOU KNOW!
FOLKS SAY WE GIT OUT A
NEWSY PAPER, BUT WEVE
ALWAYS GOT ROOM FER
ONE MORE ITEM



G&J

TIRES & TUBES
As good on your
automobile as they
were on your bicycle

J. W. PURKEY

Erskine Dale Pioneer

by John Fox, Jr.

Illustrated by R.H. Livingstone

SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I—In the Kentucky wilderness, on the morning of a stormy day, a white boy, Erskine Dale, is seen from a distance, riding a horse. He is a son of the chief, Kahloot. He is given shelter and aid in the favorable attention of Dave Vandell, a leader among the settlers.

CHAPTER II—The boy warns his new friends of the coming of a stormy day. The first to be attacked, and only saved by the timely appearance of a party of Indians, is the leader of the settlers, Dave Vandell. The boy is given shelter and aid in the favorable attention of Dave Vandell, a leader among the settlers.

CHAPTER III—At Red Oaks plantation on the James river, Virginia, Colonel Erskine Dale, the boy's father, is seen. He is a son of the chief, Kahloot. He is given shelter and aid in the favorable attention of Dave Vandell, a leader among the settlers.

CHAPTER IV—Erskine Dale meets two other cousins, Harry Dale and Hugh Willoughby.

CHAPTER V—Finding papers on a wall at Red Oaks attract Erskine's attention. He takes his first lesson in horse riding from Hugh, Dave Vandell, and Willoughby on business, while Erskine Dale.

CHAPTER VI—At the county fair at Williamsburg, Erskine meets a youth, Dave Grey, and there, at once, arises a distinct antagonism between them. Grey, in honor of Erskine's father, and the latter, for the use of all Indians, draws a knife. The two boys are seen. Erskine Dale, in return to the wilderness, is seen. He is a son of the chief, Kahloot. He is given shelter and aid in the favorable attention of Dave Vandell, a leader among the settlers.

The green of the wilderness dulled and burst into the yellow of the buckeye, the scarlet of maple and the russet of oak. This glory in turn dulled and the leaves, like petals of withered flowers, began to drift to the earth. Through the shower of them went Erskine and Firely, who had become as used to the wild as to the smiling backs of the far away James. And the two now were one in mutual affection and a mutual understanding that was necessary.

The boy was the son of a king again, and as such was on his way in answer to the wish of a king. For food he carried only a little sack of salt, for his rifle would bring him meat and the forest would give him nuts and fruit. When the sun was nearing its highest, he "buried" a squirrel from the trunk of a beech; toward sunset a fat pheasant fluttered from the ground to a low limb and he shot its head off and camped for the night.

On the second day he reached the broad buffalo trail that led to the saddle-bags and on to the river, and then memories came. He remembered a place where the Indians had camped after they had captured himself and his mother. In his mind was a faint picture of her sitting against a tree and weeping and of an Indian striking her to make her stop and of himself leaping at the savage like a little wildcat, whereat the others laughed like children. Further on, next day, was the spot where the Indians had separated them and he saw his mother no more. They told him that she had been taken back to the whites, but he was told later that they had killed her because in their flight from the whites she was holding them back too much. Further on was a spot where they had hurried from the trail and thrust him into a hollow log, barring the exit with stones, and had left him for a day and a night.

On the seventh day he was nearing the village, where the sick chief lay, and when he caught sight of the tepees in a little creek bottom, he fired his rifle, and putting Firely into a gallop and with right hand high, swept into the village. Several bucks had caught up bow or rifle at the report of the gun and the clatter of hoofs, but their hands relaxed when they saw his sign of peace. The squaws gathered and there were grunts of recognition and greeting when the boy pulled up in their midst. The flaps of the chief's tent parted and his foster-mother started toward him with a sudden stream of tears and turned quickly back. The old chief's keen black eyes were waiting for her and he spoke before she could open her lips: "White Arrow! It is well, here—at once!"

Erskine had swung from his horse and followed. The old chief measured him from head to foot slowly and his face grew content:

"Show me the horse!"

The boy threw back the flaps of the tent and with a gesture bade an Indian to lead Firely to and fro. The horse even thrust his beautiful head over his master's shoulder and looked within, snorting gently. Kahloot waved dismissal:

"You must ride north soon to carry the white wampum and a peace talk. And when you go you must hurry back, for when the sun is highest on the day after you return, my spirit will pass."

And thereupon he turned his face and went back into sleep.



The Squaws Gathered and There Were Grunts of Recognition and Greeting When the Boy Pulled Up in Their Midst.

Just before sunset rifle-shots sounded in the distance—the hunters were coming in—and the accompanying whoops meant great success. Each of three bucks carried a deer over his shoulders, and foremost of the three was Crooked Lightning, who barely passed when he saw Erskine, and then with an insolent glare and grand passed him and tossed his deer at the feet of the squaws. The boy's hand slipped toward the handle of his tomahawk, but some swift instinct kept him still. The savage must have had good reason for such open defiance, for the lad began to feel that many others shared in his hostility and he began to wonder and speculate.

Quickly the feast was prepared and the boy ate apart—his foster-mother bringing him food—but he could hear the story of the day's hunting and the allusions to the prowess of Crooked Lightning's son, Black Wolf, who was Erskine's age, and he knew they were but slurs against himself.

Fresh wood was thrown on the fire, and as its light leaped upward the lad saw an aged Indian emerge from one of two tents that sat apart on a little rise—saw him lift both hands toward the stars for a moment and then return within.

"Who is that?" he asked.

"The new prophet," said his mother. "He has been but one moon here and has much power over our young men."

An awful of pine fagots was tossed on the blaze, and in a whiter leap of light he saw the face of a woman at the other tent—saw her face and for a moment met her eyes, before she shrunk back and neither face nor eyes belonged to an Indian. Startled, he caught his mother by the wrist and all but cried out:

"And that?" The old woman hesitated and scowled:

"A paleface. Kahloot bought her and adopted her but"—the old woman gave a little guttural chuck of triumph—"she dies tomorrow. Kahloot will burn her."

"Burn her?" burst out the boy.

"The palefaces have killed many of Kahloot's kin!"

A little later when he was passing near the white woman's tent a girl sat in front of it pounding corn in a mortar. She looked up at him and, staring, smiled. She had the skin of the half-breed, and he stopped, startled by that fact and her beauty—and went quickly on. At old Kahloot's lodge he could not help turning to look at her again, and this time she rose quickly and slipped within the tent. He turned to find his foster-mother watching him.

"Who is that girl?" The old woman looked displeased.

"Daughter of the white woman."

"Does she know?"

"Neither knows."

"What is her name?"

"Early Morn."

Early Morn and daughter of the white woman—he would like to know more of those two, and he half turned, but the old Indian woman caught him by the arm:

"Do not go there—you will only make more trouble."

He followed the flash of her eyes to the edge of the firelight where a young Indian stood watching and scowling:

"Who is that?"

"Black Wolf, son of Crooked Lightning."

"Ah!" thought Erskine.

Within the old chief called faintly and the Indian woman motioned the

lad to go within. The old man's dim eyes had a new fire.

"Talk!" he commanded, and motioned to the ground, but the lad did not squat Indian fashion, but stood straight with arms folded, and the chief knew that a conflict was coming. Narrowly he watched White Arrow's face and bearing—uneasily felt the strange new power of him.

"I have been with my own people," said the lad simply, "the palefaces who have come over the big mountains, on and on almost to the big waters. I found my kin. They are many and strong and rich. They, too, were kind to me. I came because you had been kind and because you were sick and because you had sent for me, and to keep my word."

"I have seen Crooked Lightning. His heart is bad. I have seen the new prophet. I do not like him. And I have seen the white woman that you are to burn tomorrow." The lad stopped. His every word had been of defense or indictment and more than once the old chief's eyes shifted uneasily.

The dumbless men of the boy, his steady eyes, and his bold straightforwardness, pleased the old man. The lad must make his place as chief. Now White Arrow turned questioner:

"I told you I would come when the leaves fell and I am here. Why is Crooked Lightning here? Why is the new prophet? Who is the woman? What has she done that she must die? What is the peace talk you wish me to carry north?"

The old man hesitated long with closed eyes. When he opened them the fire was gone and they were dim again.

"The story of the prophet and Crooked Lightning is too long," he said wearily. "I will tell tomorrow. The woman must die because her people have slain mine. Besides, she is growing blind and is a trouble. You carry the white wampum to a council. The Shawnees may join the British against our enemies—the palefaces."

"I will wait," said the lad. "I will carry the white wampum. If you war against the paleface on this side of the mountain—I am your enemy. If you war with the British against them all—I am your enemy. And the woman must not die."

"I have spoken," said the old man. "I have spoken," said the boy. He turned to lie down and went to sleep. The old man sat on, staring out at the stars.

Just outside the tent a figure slipped away as noiselessly as a snake. When it rose and emerged from the shadows the firelight showed the intelligent, triumphant face of Crooked Lightning.

CHAPTER VIII

The Indian boys were plunging into the river when Erskine appeared at the opening of the old chief's tent next morning, and when they came out they were clinging to their hair. He had forgotten the custom and he shrugged his shoulders at his mother's inquiring look. But the next morning when Crooked Lightning's son Black Wolf passed him with a taunting smile he changed his mind.

"Wait!" he said. He turned, stripped quickly to a breech-cloth, pointed to a beech down and across the river, challenging Black Wolf to a race. Together they plunged in and the boy's white body dove through the water like the arrow that he was. At the beech he whirled about to meet the angry face of his competitor ten yards behind. Half-way back he was more than twenty yards ahead when he heard a strangled cry. Perhaps it was a curse to cover the humiliation of defeat, but when he saw bucks rushing for the river bank he knew that the water had brought a cramp to Black Wolf, so he turned, caught the lad by his topknot, towed him shoreward, dropped him contemptuously, and stalked back to his tent. His mother had built a fire for him, and the old chief looked pleased and proud.

"My spirit shall not pass," he said, and straightway he rose and dressed, and to the astonishment of the tribe emerged from his tent and walked firmly about the village until he found Crooked Lightning.

"You would have Black Wolf chief," he said. "Very well. We shall see who can show the better right—your son or White Arrow"—a challenge that sent Crooked Lightning to brood awhile in his tent, and then secretly to consult the prophet.

Later the old chief talked long with White Arrow. The prophet, he said, had been with them but a little while. He claimed that the Great Spirit had made revelations to him alone. What manner of man was he, questioned the boy—did he have ponies and pelts and jerked meat?

"He is poor," said the chief. "He has only a wife and children and the tribe feeds him."

White Arrow himself granted—It was the first sign of his old life stirring within him.

"Why should the Great Spirit pick out such a man to favor?" he asked. The chief shook his head.

"Crooked Lightning has found much favor with him, and in turn with the others, so that I have not thought it wise to tell Crooked Lightning that he must go. He has stirred up the young men against me—and against you. They were waiting for me to die." The boy looked thoughtful and the chief waited. He had not reached the aim of his speech and there was no need to put it in words, for White Arrow understood.

"I will show them," he said quietly. When the two appeared outside, many braves had gathered, for the whole village knew what was in the wind. Should it be a horse race first? Crooked Lightning looked at the boy's thoughtful and stoic his head—Indian ponies would as well try to out-

run an arrow, a bullet, a hurricane.

A foot-race? The old chief smiled when Crooked Lightning shook his head again—no brave in the tribe even could match the speed that gave the lad his name. The bow and arrow, the rifle, the tomahawk? Tomahawks and bows and arrows were brought out. Black Wolf was half a head shorter, but stocky and powerfully built. White Arrow's slowness had strengthened, but he had scarcely used bow and tomahawk since he had left the tribe. He had the power but not the practice, and Black Wolf won with great ease. When they came to the rifle, Black Wolf was out of the game, for never a bull's-eye did White Arrow miss.

"Tomorrow," said the old chief, "they shall hunt. Each shall take his



"Tomorrow," Said the Old Chief, "They Shall Hunt."

bow and the same number of arrows at sunrise and return at sundown. . . . The next day they shall do the same with the rifle. It is enough for today."

The first snow fell that night, and at dawn the two lads started out—each with a bow and a dozen arrows. Erskine's woodcraft had not suffered and the night's story of the wilderness was as plain to his keen eyes as a printed page. For two hours he tramped swiftly, but never sign of deer, elk, bear or buffalo.

And then an hour later he heard a snort from a thick copse and the crash of an unseen body in flight through the brush, and he loped after his tracks.

Black Wolf came in at sunset with a bear cub which he had found feeding apart from his mother. He was triumphant, and Crooked Lightning was scornful when White Arrow appeared empty-handed. His left wrist was bruised and swollen, and there was a gash the length of his forearm.

"Follow my tracks back," he said, "until you come to the kill." With a whoop two Indians bounded away and in an hour returned with a buck. "I ran him down," said White Arrow, "and killed him with the knife. He horned me," and went into his tent.

The bruised wrist and wounded forearm made no matter, for the rifle was the weapon next day—but White Arrow went another way to look for game. Each had twelve bullets. Black Wolf came in with a deer and one bullet. White Arrow told them where they could find a deer, a bear, a buffalo and an elk, and he showed eight bullets in the palm of his hand. And he noted now that the Indian girl was always an intent observer of each contest, and that she always went swiftly back to her tent to tell his deeds to the white woman within.

There was a feast and a dance that night, and Kahloot could have gone to his fathers and left the lad, young as he was, as chief, but not yet was he ready, and Crooked Lightning, too, bided his time.

(To be continued)

INDUSTRIAL PEACE DEMAND OF PUBLIC

ADMINISTRATION MUST RESPOND TO THIS, WHEN PRESENT BIG STRIKES ARE ENDED.

VARIOUS PROGRAMS OFFERED

Plan of The Industrial Conference of 1920, Providing for National Board and Local Regional Conferences For Adjustment.

JAMES P. HORNADAY

Washington.—A long-suffering, patient general public is demanding permanent industrial peace. Following the settlement of the strikes that are now giving the country so much concern, the Harding administration will have to respond to this demand. Since the signing of the armistice which brought the World War to an end, nearly 7,000 strikes have taken place in the United States. Every one of these affects the public adversely in some degree. No wonder then that the general public is demanding that the best minds undertake to find a way that leads to industrial peace.

When the administration is ready to take up the subject it will have at hand some well thought out plans. First of all the church people have, since the end of the war, repeatedly proposed that the golden rule receive more consideration than employers and employees have been inclined to give it. Everybody who has given any thought to the present strike situation is impressed with the fact that the employers and the employees—mine and railroad—are seeking some particular advantage. There seems to be utter absence of the spirit which would seek common ground. "Let us do the other fellow if we can" seems to be the governing spirit.

The national industrial conference which met here in March, 1920, submitted a definite program for industrial peace which up to this time has been ignored. Undoubtedly the report of that conference will receive careful consideration when the subject is taken up again.

Industrial Conference's Plan.

The guiding thought of the 1920 conference was that the right relationship between employer and employee can be best promoted by the deliberate organization of that relationship. The system of settlement proposed by the conference consists of a plan, nationwide in scope, with a national industrial board, local regional conferences and boards of inquiry, to be created as follows:

1.—The parties to the dispute may voluntarily submit their differences for settlement to a board, known as a regional adjustment conference. This board consists of four representatives selected by the parties, and four others in their industry chosen by them and familiar with their problems. The board is presided over by a trained government official, the regional chairman, who acts as a conciliator. If a unanimous agreement is reached, it results in a collective bargain having the same effect as if reached by joint organization in the shop.

2.—If the regional conference fails to agree unanimously, the matter, with certain restrictions, goes, under the agreement of submission, to the national industrial board, unless the parties prefer the decision of an umpire selected by them.

3.—The voluntary submission to a regional adjustment conference carries with it an agreement by both parties that there shall be no interference with production pending the processes of adjustment.

4.—If the parties, or either of them, refuse voluntarily to submit the dispute to the processes of the plan of adjustment, a regional board of inquiry is formed by the regional chairman, of two employers and two employees from the industry, and not parties to the dispute. This board has the right, under proper safeguards, to subpoena witnesses and records, and the duty to publish its findings as a guide to public opinion. Either of the parties at conflict may join the board of inquiry on giving an undertaking that, so far as its side is concerned, it will agree to submit its contention to a regional adjustment conference, and if both join a regional adjustment conference is automatically created.

5.—The national industrial board in Washington has general oversight of the working of the plan.

6.—The plan is applicable also to public utilities, but in such cases the government agency having power to regulate the service has two representatives in the adjustment conference. Provision is made for prompt report of its findings to the rate regulating body.

7.—The plan provides machinery for prompt and fair adjustment of wages and working conditions of government employees. It is especially necessary for this class of employees, who should not be permitted to strike.

8.—The plan involves no penalties other than those imposed by public opinion. It does not impose compulsory arbitration. It does not deny the right to strike. It does not submit to arbitration the policy of the "closed" or "open" shop.

Decentralizing Post Office Work.

Decentralization of post office work is being put into effect by the present administration. The funda-

mental principle of decentralization is to do everything in a state for a state that can be done there. Formerly a postmaster, whether 25 miles from Washington or 2,500, sent his inquiries and complaints to the department. Now they take all such service matters up with their central accounting postmaster or their inspector-in-charge, and get quick and reliable information, in some instances many days ahead of the time formerly required. This system has been instituted without the cost of one additional penny, through more intensive organization.

Post-office supplies formerly shipped from Washington, involving delays, sometimes to the embarrassment of the local office, are now supplied direct from the central accounting office within the state. On July 1 a new system of handling funds and accounts at district offices was inaugurated which enables them to finance themselves and will eliminate the rendition and mailing of 400,000 monthly money-order statements each year. Postal funds and money-order funds from whatever source immediately become interchangeable and available for any expenses of the office. They will no longer need to be kept in separate drawers, an ancient method of accounting adopted when postmasters could not keep books.

Following the plan of paying insured parcel post claims in the field, the department on July 1 extended this method to C. O. D. cases. By this action it expedited the adjustment of these claims and established a closer business relation with its patrons.

Big Savings by Reorganization.

The department has undertaken the reorganization of approximately 100 of the largest post offices serving the great population centers of the country and which conduct 65 per cent of the postal business. In one such office, serving 795,836 patrons, it has effected a saving of \$300,000 annually without curtailing or impairing the service, the postmaster general says. In this policy of reorganization the postmaster general has caused a thorough survey and inspection of the department at Washington to be made resulting in the elimination of approximately 150 unnecessary positions and effecting an annual saving of \$150,000 together with the transfer of 540 employees to another department of the government where they properly belonged.

Each week the executive officers of the department meet in weekly conference, the postmaster general's staff twice weekly, and present their problems for discussion, upon which united judgments are based so that when instructions are issued they are the result of an exchange of views which goes far in arriving at a correct solution.

America and the World Court.

The recent announcement of Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state, that there is no prospect for any treaty or convention by which the United States would share in the maintenance of the permanent court of international justice, until some provision is made by which, without membership in the League of Nations, this government would be able to have appropriate voice in the election of judges, has brought to the administration many expressions of regret from lawyers in various sections of the country.

Until the secretary of state made his announcement the impression prevailed that this government was nearing membership in the international court. Under his decision the United States will remain on the outside unless:

1. This government takes membership in the League of Nations.

2. The constitution of the court is changed so as to permit the United States to participate in the election of judges without being a member of the League of Nations.

There is small prospect of either one of these things being done in the immediate future. Under the constitution of the court the judges are chosen by the council and assembly of the League of Nations. The authorities here do not expect the nations that hold membership in the league to change the method of election of judges just to please this government.

America Satisfied With the Judges.

Elihu Root, former secretary of state and former senator, who is regarded as one of the foremost lawyers in the United States, wrote the constitution of the international court. There is the disposition in some quarters to say that the excuse which the United States has offered for not joining in the support of the court is not a valid one. In this connection it is pointed out that this government is entirely satisfied with the judges chosen by the council and assembly of the League of Nations. One of these judges is John Bassett Moore of this city, whose election was heartily approved throughout America.

Since Secretary Hughes made his interesting announcement as to why this government does not become a member of the court, there has been a good deal of quiet conversation in high places to the effect that maybe the secretary of state will, when the proper time comes, make use of the situation he has outlined as an argument in favor of the United States becoming a member of the League of Nations.

In this connection, it is recalled that the Republican party in its last national convention advocated the formation of an international court as the cornerstone of the association of nations and that Mr. Harding advocated the creation of such a court.

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BEREA, KY

RAINBOW VETERANS CONFER

Annual Reunion of Famous A. E. F. Division Opens at Minneapolis With Tribute to Dead.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 15.—Two minutes of silent tribute to comrades who lie beneath the sod overseas marked the opening here of the two-day annual reunion of the Rainbow Division Veterans' association.

Subjects to be discussed at the gathering include definition of the term "Americanization" and practical means of enforcing it; aid in obtaining the passage of the alien registration bill now before congress, and obtaining erection of monuments to mark graves of Rainbow men in France.

The Spotlight On

The spotlight has been turned on and we must hustle. We feel better when we are on the move, especially when we are giving our customers good dependable merchandise and saving them money.

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Chestnut Street

Local PageNews of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

C. B. Arnett, of Ravenna, was in Berea last week.

Henry Muncy is very sick at his home on Chestnut street.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Strachan's little girl has been seriously ill.

C. C. Rhodus, of Lexington, was a Berea visitor thru the fair.

R. H. Embree and family of Richmond, were in Berea, Sunday.

R. Reese, of Lockland, O., formerly of Berea, is in Berea on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Bowman welcomed the arrival of a fine boy, Wednesday.

Waltham Morgan, of East Bernstadt, is visiting Charles Davidson.

Wallace Gilbert, of Richmond, visited his aunt, Mrs. Joe Gilbert, during the fair.

Mrs. Hiram Bicknell, of Red Lick, visited her daughter, Mrs. O. V. Arnett, last week.

The Misses York, of Richmond, visited their cousin, Miss Rebecca Muncy, this week.

J. W. Wiggins and W. A. Watkins, of Richmond, were in Berea, Saturday.

Kathleen and Rosa Lee Seale have returned home from a two weeks visit in Lancaster.

Miss Oda Freeman leaves Wednesday for a visit with relatives in Somerset.

W. A. Collier, representative of Proctor & Gamble, of Winchester, was in Berea on business, Monday and Tuesday.

Berea was brightened very much by the appearance of Mark Wesley, who graduated from Berea College this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bowman are the proud parents of a fine girl, christened Bettie Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Montgomery, of California, are rejoicing over the arrival of a little girl, christened Francis Emmogene. Mrs. Montgomery will be remembered as Miss Nannie Gabbard of Berea.

Harry B. Waller, member of the Berea College class of '20, is visiting in Berea this week. Mr. Waller was graduated from the Kentucky State University last June and has been granted a fellowship by the University of Maryland, where he will be next year.

Mrs. Laura Gabbard and son, Louie, left Tuesday for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Compton. They were accompanied by Miss Mabel Lewis, of Lexington.

Miss Grova Peters, of Kingston, visited in Berea the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Highland, of Lancaster, visited in Berea over Sunday.

J. B. Turner, of Birmingham, Ala., is visiting his family, who are spending the summer with Mrs. Turner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Johnson.

Miss Eva Simpson was the lucky girl who received the diamond ring which the Heffner-Vincent Show gave the most popular girl. She also received the watch for selling the highest number of tickets.

The Misses Bettie and Mabel Lewis, who are employed in Lexington, spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Lewis.

The many friends of Mrs. Lafayette Vaughn are glad to see her back in Berea. She has had a lovely visit with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Knight.

Mrs. John Wiley of White Lick has been visiting her son, Dr. Wylie, and other friends for the last few days.

The Misses Lowen took dinner with their cousin, Mrs. Geo. Hamilton, at Kingston, Sunday.

Felix Pennington and family left Tuesday for Harrison, O., for an extended visit with his parents. A. J. Wilder is taking his place in the Welch meat market while he is away.

W. H. Henstey and mother left for Manchester Tuesday night.

The Berea Baptist Church last Sunday extended a unanimous call to Rev. Fox to be their pastor.

Miss Stella McWhorter of Huntington, W. Va., was called to Berea Saturday because of the illness of her sister, Mrs. Bob Abney. Mrs. Abney is doing nicely, but her infant son was buried Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tarlton Combs visited at Danville, Ky., during the fair. While there they had the pleasure of having all of Mr. Combs' children and grandchildren together at Lego Anderson's for dinner, Sunday. Mr. Combs has two sons, three daughters and twelve grandchildren. The occasion was very much enjoyed by all.

Miss Ethel Azbill is visiting relatives in Berea.

U. S. Wyatt, of Mississippi, is in Berea on business.

Mrs. Mary Riley, who lives near Berea, is at the Robinson Hospital for an operation.

Scott McGuire has improved his residence on Chestnut street by building a large porch around same.

E. G. Walker returned Wednesday from Lexington, where he had been on business.

The Home Department of the Baptist Church served supper to the teachers and officers of the church Monday evening.

Mrs. Robert Smith underwent a serious operation at Pattie Clay Infirmary Tuesday of last week. She was improving nicely at last report, but will not be able to leave the hospital for some time.

George G. Hamilton has returned from a two weeks' vacation at Camp Daniel Boone at Valleyview, where he had a most enjoyable time.

Prof. John F. Smith returned Tuesday from Lexington, where he had been on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Leadford, of Bowen, Ky., were in Berea, Monday, to make arrangements to move here the first of September, having purchased the Samuel Hanson property on Chestnut street. They were accompanied home by Etha Rose Spink for a short visit.

Rev. Geo. Childress and friend, Mr. Wheelton, of Waynesborough, came to Berea to see Dr. B. F. Robinson for surgical treatment.

Mr. Higgins, conductor on the L. & N. Railroad, has returned from the Robinson Hospital, where he has been for some time, to his home in Livingston.

Mrs. Dr. Settles, of Sand Gap, who has been ill at the Robinson Hospital, has sufficiently recovered to return to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland Pierson, of Akron, O., are spending a part of their honeymoon in Berea at Boone Tavern. They were married the 3rd of August at Mt. Vernon, O., which was the home of Mrs. Pierson, nee Agnes Ahrendt. Mr. Pierson was a Berea College student several years ago, and now has a prominent position in the Goodyear Rubber Company at Akron, O. Mrs. Pierson studied music for several years in New York, and last year taught music in that city.

Professor Baird leaves this evening for Jackson, Breathitt county, where he will be engaged several days speaking and working with leaders of that county in the interest of the Eastern Kentucky Achievement Campaign.

WEST END AND VICINITY

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wagers and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wagers from Wagersville visited J. S. Wagers last week.

W. Morgan from East Bernstadt spent the week-end with Charles Davidson.

Mrs. Wylie, mother of Dr. Wylie, from Cartersville, has been visiting Mrs. W. T. Lutes.

Mrs. Atkins is making an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Gardner.

W. T. Lutes and sons were in Rockcastle Sunday.

J. H. Jackson was recalled to Fariston Sunday by the illness of his mother, who has had the third stroke of paralysis.

John Jackson, of Winding Gulf, W. Va., is spending his vacation at his father's, J. H. Jackson's.

Mrs. Leatha and Sallie Clark, of Brushy Creek, were with their mother, Mrs. Coffey, last week.

Montgomery Jackson had a narrow escape a few days ago when Professor Shaw lost control of his car and it ran into Mr. Jackson's barn and broke his crutch from under him.

Hayes Dooley, who has been under the care of Dr. C. H. Robinson, has returned to his home at Humble.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bullen visited here the first of the week and took their mother, Mrs. Nash, home with them to Wildie.

Bert Lunsford, of Richmond, visited his mother last week and on Sunday they went to Dreyfus.

Mrs. Nan Lunsford was in Richmond the first of the week.

School opened at West Union last Monday.

Mrs. Wade Logsdon and children, of Hamilton, O., have been visiting Mrs. Joe Parsons.

Mrs. Riley was taken to the Robinson Hospital last Friday for an operation.

R. H. Todd was in Richmond Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene Parsons, of Bobtown, spent Sunday at J. B. Kilbourne's.

The Blanton family celebrated the 70th birthday of C. C. Blanton last Sunday by a family reunion at the home of W. J. Blanton.

LOOK PRETTY—SNAP!

D. J. Lewis, who for the past two years has been associated with C. I. Ogg in the Ogg Studio, has sold his interest in that business to Mr. Ogg and will open a studio of his own about September 1.

The large room over E. G. Walker's Fashion Store has been secured and an entrance from Short street will be provided.

Mr. Lewis is not new at the business, as he has had fifteen years experience in Michigan before coming to Berea.

NO SMOKING

W. A. Johnson has announced to The Citizen that he intends to use his power to the utmost to see that the law which prohibits boys under 18 smoking cigarettes is enforced. He says that he will arrest any one under 18 caught smoking a cigarette or having them in his possession on school grounds.

FOR THE CHILDREN

All people who can and will be asked to send tomatoes to the graded school building every Tuesday and Wednesday (until the cans are all filled) to be used by the Parent-Teachers Association for the benefit of the school lunches next winter.

Mrs. R. R. Harris

Classified Advertisements**WANTED**—A used upright piano in good condition. Inquire of Prof. Higby.**HOUSEKEEPER WANTED**—Three in family. Good permanent position. Apply care of Citizen." n5**FOR RENT**—Nicely furnished rooms for rent. Call on Mrs. Laura Jones, Berea, Ky.**TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS** up stairs for light house-keeping. Apply Mrs. Mollie Parks, Chestnut street, near Postoffice.**FOR SALE**—Empty lard, sugar, molasses, vinegar and syrup barrels at reasonable price. Call at Boarding Hall, Berea College.**LOST**—Package, between Middletown and Mayde, containing 6 table napkins and 6 doilies, trimmed in blue. (N6)

Mrs. Edgar Moore

LOST—Package containing pair of pants, suit of underwear and pair of suspenders, between J. M. Coyle and Boone Tavern Garage. W. H. Miracle, Berea, Ky., Route 1. p5**LOST**—Sunday, August 6, between Big Hill and Center street, via Estill, ladies' knitted scarf. Color, gray and purple. Finder return to 35 Center street. Reward. (ntf)**LOST**—Small sorrel horse with short mane and tail, white spot on forehead, scar on front foot. If found write Doc Warren, Douglas Avenue, Lexington, Ky. Liberal reward will be given. p5**FOR SALE**—Nice cottage, good garden, barn and barn lot; ideal situation; liberal terms after first payment. Call on Mrs. Laura Jones for particulars, phone 164, Berea, Ky.**HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING** Attachment, works on any sewing machine, easily adjusted. Price \$2.50 with full instructions. Oriental Novelty Co., Box 11, Corpus Christi, Texas. p9**DON'T FORGET**

The annual Johnson reunion at Johnson Park, Tuesday, August 15. There will be two baseball games, one in morning and one in afternoon.

NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of the late David Garrett me hereby notified that such claims must be presented to me, the administrator of said estate, on or before August 16, 1922.

MRS. P. J. GARRETT, p6 Admx.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to me are asked to call and settle such indebtedness before August 9. Debts not settled by August 9 will be placed in hands of a lawyer for collection.

Mrs. P. J. Garrett

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Any person having claims against the estate of Hannah Shockley are hereby notified to present same to us, the administrators of said estate, verified as by law requirement, on or before August 15, 1922, or same will be forfeited. Given under our hands this, the 12th day of July, 1922.

S. M. Robinson and S. O. Shockley, n6 Administrators

Business Men Need

As an up-to-date business man you need the service and co-operation of an up-to-date bank—a bank that places safety and efficient co-operation with customers ahead of other considerations.

This institution renders service of this character and, as a member of the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, our facilities and our knowledge of present day conditions are always up-to-date in every particular.

We cordially invite your checking account and pay 4% interest on your surplus funds deposited in our Savings Department.

Berea National Bank

J. L. GAY, Cashier

BEREA

KENTUCKY

Three Houses for Sale

I have three modern five-room bungalows in Berea, with old fashioned fireplace, two large closets, front and back porches and pantry, which I am anxious to sell. Call on address

D. S. HENRY

Paris

Kentucky

Or W. F. BROWN, Berea, Kentucky on the ground, who will show you.

FOR SALE

We have for sale a two-story building, store-room on first floor with five good living rooms above, equipped with light, water, and toilet. This is one of the best locations in Berea for business. If you are looking for a business place with living-rooms in connection we have now in our hands for sale the best business corner in Berea.

Call on or write

DEAN & HERNDON

Berea

Kentucky

For Sale

Our farm consisting of 100 acres 1 1/2 miles east of Kingston on Dreyfus pike. This farm is well fenced with wire; new 8 room dwelling; good barn; well watered, and most all in grass. If you are looking for a farm on the pike in a good community, near churches, stores and schools, we have it and the price is right.

TERMS TO SUIT THE PURCHASER

We are going to sell this place to someone within the next 90 days to settle up a partnership.

Call on or write

L. C. POWELL
Berea, Ky.J. C. POWELL
Richmond, Ky.**W. F. KIDD**

Dealer in

REAL ESTATE

Berea

Kentucky

Robinson Hospital

Berea, Ky.

Rates for private room with board and care

\$1.50 to \$3.57 per day

\$10.50 to \$25.00 per week

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor JAMES M. REINHARDT, Managing Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

County Achievement Contest

The County Achievement Contest that is being launched in Eastern Kentucky thru the Extension Department of Berea College and supported by Judge Bingham, of the Courier-Journal, is taking on very unusual proportions. The achievement committee that has been working since last fall on the program has about completed the work. The combined wisdom of all the teachers of Berea College whose work is related in any way to the departments of this contest has been sought and used in the fullest measure. The committee is composed of the following people: Secretary Vaughn, Superintendent of Extension; Professor Dix, Social Service; Dean McAllister, Education; Professor Clark, Agriculture; Robert Spence, Agriculture and Club Work; Miss Disney, Home Science; Miss Corwin, Librarian and Education; Mrs. Ridgeway, Library Extension, and Rev. Howard Hudson, Churches and Sunday-schools.

Before the close of the spring term this committee met regularly and worked faithfully on the entire program. Special mention should be given to Professor Dix for the work he has done on many of the subjects included in the contest. His work in connection with the social service program of the Red Cross and his connection with the health department put him in direct line with the purposes of the contest.

We are also indebted to the active interest of the State Department of Education. The Superintendent of Extension has made a trip to Frankfort, and representatives of the State Department of Education have been to Berea three times to discuss the details of the program. The State Superintendent says it is the largest program that has ever been undertaken in the State. The Courier-Journal, which is very liberal in its prizes of \$5,000 to the winning counties, has given a great deal of space to the contest and is planning to give more. The Agricultural Extension Department at Lexington has sent its representatives to Berea to get details of the contest and have pledged their full support to the movement. Dr. McCormick of the State Department of Health has endorsed the program of health which has been outlined, so no complications may be looked for in that quarter.

The program is so much needed in every county in the State and the subjects so all-inclusive as to lay down a standard of work for the counties for the next twenty-five years.

Beginning with the next issue of The Citizen, we will publish the entire plan of the contest.

Missouri's Error

Unbiased and unprejudiced men of all parties throughout the United States regret the nomination for re-election of Senator James Reed of Missouri. Senator Reed is admittedly strong in Kansas City and St. Louis where prohibition is the weakest. Senator Reed was disloyal to his country during the war. He has hampered his country in the settlement of international questions since the war. He is the candidate of the liquor interests and the Wets in general in Missouri.

He is not the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Senate of the State of Missouri. According to the best evidence that can be secured, 40,000 to 50,000 Republicans in the State of Missouri voted for Senator Reed in order to defeat the straight Democratic candidate. The same 50,000 Republicans will vote for Brewster, the Republican nominee, against Reed in the final election.

Senator Reed's election does not express the will of the citizens of Missouri because he was elected in a Democratic Primary by a little more than 6,000 majority, while 50,000 Republicans voted in the Primary. His campaign was the pinnacle of the discussion relative to Wilsonism and anti-Wilsonism. They have definite recorded information that many precincts in the State of Missouri polled more votes for Senator Reed than there were Democrats in the entire precincts. At the same time Long received a strong vote from the same places.

The question arises, "Will the State of Missouri allow the present situation to obtain?" Senator Reed will be defeated. He will be defeated in accordance with a regularly worked out plan. Enough Democrats who were for Long will be disgruntled enough to vote against Reed in the final election, and 50,000 Republicans that voted for Reed will, in the final election, support their regular candidate, so that during the next six years Missouri will have a Republican Senator.

Senator Reed should be defeated and will be defeated. But the question arises, how much better is Brewster, for he is Wet and has the German Alliance back of him.

No Sex War

(From the Courier-Journal)

From additional wars, in this period of class consciousness and class strife, may Providence deliver us.

There is no cause for blighting sorrow in the statement of Miss Anne Martin, returned from England, Germany and Italy, that American women are less militant, with their suffrage privileges, than the women of England and Germany, because they are too much spoiled, petted and flattered to have the feeling of restiveness, or restlessness, which animates the keenly class conscious women of countries in which husbands and fathers are iron-handed rulers of wives and daughters.

"Inequalities," Miss Martin is quoted as saying, "are not so flagrant in America that they sting women into group action." May it ever be thus.

The group notion of well-to-do women in America is a movement toward the railroad stations to buy tickets for points on the seashore or in the mountains when dog days approach.

Americans can serenely consider the fact that political activities of women in this country will be conducted with a view to the betterment of government, of mental and physical hygiene; the betterment of the race rather than upon the principles of the Corsican vendetta or a street fight between London hooligans.

The women of Great Britain propose to put 300 women in Parliament. Nearly forty German women sit in the Reichstag, and more anticipate the pleasure of sitting in the Reichstag, and of rising for revenge upon the male autocrat. Joy to the British 300 and to the German forty. May they vanquish the tyrants, domestic or otherwise, who have stung them into group action. But America will move ahead as a result of teamwork, and not as a result of hack-biting across the tongue and kicking at the double-tree.

Such inequalities as continue to exist, between citizens in long trousers and citizens who wear knickerbockers or short skirts will be ironed out in America in a friendly way. That is consoling in a peace-loving country. It is delightfully satisfactory to feel the women in America are not in a man-fighting mood.

If the women of Great Britain and Germany are setting out to do up the eternal enemy, man, what but warfare will be the result of their warfare?

Prohibition Pointers

Point One: There were moonshiners before Prohibition, tho many seem to have forgotten it. Turning over the files of the Louisville Times, we read of the work of Federal officers in Nelson county: "Tuesday they combed the Mill Creek section, destroying a number of stills. This is the first time that Federal officers have raided the Green Briar section since 1908, when one revenue man alone destroyed 38 stills." Moonshining attracted little attention in those days because the saloons were so much worse! Official reports showed 400 "blind tigers" in Louisville in 1908! And this was in addition to 903 licensed saloons!

Point Two: The forging of notes and checks has been a crime for several hundred years. Yet "prohibition does not prohibit" entirely. There are now more than fifty forgers in the penitentiary of Nebraska, and about as many, or more, in the penitentiaries of other states. But we do not propose to give up the law, but to make it stronger and enforce it better.

Point Three: Some of us would like a few actual facts about the effects of prohibition in cities where enforcement is naturally most incomplete. The societies working for the relief of those in need report a reduction of 85 per cent in the number of families needing help because of the drunkenness of the wage earner. In particular cities the facts are these for single societies: no one of which, of course, covers the entire city.

	Families helped in 1917	Families helped in 1921
St. Louis	412	23
Chicago	625	61
Boston	984	73
New York	972	196

There Should Be No Non-taxable Bonds

Each year the reports upon the income tax show how the wealthy people of the country escape hearing their proper share of the burden of taxation by buying non-taxable bonds.

This is an old abuse, and was made worse by the great sale of Liberty Bonds during the war. Yet the largest part of non-taxable bonds are those of states and cities.

Why should not a man pay taxes upon a state, city or U. S. bond the same as upon other property? The reason given is that by making them free the state, city or U. S. government is able to pay a lower rate of interest. But the really rich people do not seek a high rate of interest so much as absolute security, and for the sake of getting that they would pay a higher rate.

The whole plan of non-taxable bonds upsets the scheme of taxation, and makes things easier for the rich and harder for the poor. And there is a Constitutional Amendment on its way which will stop it.

As an example of the abuse it appears from the latest income tax reports that the number and amount of large incomes has greatly diminished so far as taxes are concerned because rich people have put more and more of their wealth into these non-taxable bonds.

SHOWS GONE—BEREA STILL HERE

In spite of the prediction of some people that there would not be a thin dime left in Berea after the two tent shows got out last week, business appears to be running along pretty much after the same old fashion and times do not seem to be much harder than before.

Our only regret is that we could not attend both shows every night, but since that was impossible, we spent most of the evening under the Heffner-Vinson tent. This is not meant to be a reflection upon the Williams Stock Company. We understand that they put on a good show, and so far as we know, their company is made up of gentlemen and ladies, but we were out for a laugh, and we knew that between "Jimmie" Heffner and Eddie Page we would get it. There have been a few changes in the personnel of the Heffner-Vinson Company since it was here last year, but judging from the crowds they drew and the tone of their performances, the company is no worse off. Eddie has improved a great deal in his singing since last year, and his impromptu wit still lands in the right place.

KIWANIS

The Kiwanis Club will hold its next luncheon at Boone Tavern, Saturday noon, August 12. A committee has been appointed to arrange for the proper number of plates, and it is necessary that every member who expects to be present at this luncheon see that his name has been handed in in time to have it placed in the pot before Saturday noon.

CLARK—MIZE

A romance which started in the Eastern Kentucky Normal School at Richmond some time ago culminated in the marriage, last week, of Mark Clark, of Berea, to Katherine Mize, of Estill county. Shortly after the wedding, which was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, the bride and groom came to Berea, where they will make their home for awhile.

They are the recipients of warmest congratulations from many friends.

DINNER PARTY

A very delightful occasion last week was a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Best at their home on Estill street to a number of their friends, Monday evening from 6:30 to 8:30. Those present were Secretary and Mrs. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. James Reinhardt and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hurst and little son, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dick, from Michigan.

THE PARABLE OF THE PLAIN MAN AND THE TWO CHILDREN

By Alton Baker

Now after that I had dwelt in the city for a few years, and my days were getting somewhat in the "sere and yellow leaf," I looked upon my children and I beheld a goodly son and a comely daughter. And I said, "Yea, I will send my son to a school, and to an university that he may get understanding and become a useful man, and so win distinction in the land of his birth."

And he went. And I said, "I will send also my daughter to school that she may be trained in modesty and usefulness and wisdom." And she went.

And after that I had spent much money and paid a multitude of bills, and my son and daughter had been away for four years, they wrote me word of their return. And I sent them money, and said unto my helpmeet, "Yea, Our children will be here tomorrow. And they will be a staff unto us, and a comfort in our old age. They have sat at the feet of the wise and the worthy. They have gained all the knowledge and wisdom and grace of the schools. They will be an honor unto us and the envy of our friends and acquaintances." And she said, "It is even so."

And she swept and garnished her house, and made ice cream and baked a pie, and sod pottage, and slew a chicken. And she said, "All things are ready."

And on the morrow my son and daughter arrived, and our hearts were lifted up. And we saw them afar off. And my son came amoking a cigarette with a long handle appertaining thereunto, and a small mustache sate upon his lip. And his raiment was long and slender. And he spake as one coming up from Africa, even as an Ethiopian. And my daughter's raiment was unspeakable, and she spake as one of the Pilgrims. Fathers who is she? and her expressions were those of a factory girl from Hamilton.

And I marveled greatly that my son had associated himself so much with colored people, and had dwelt with them until their speech was his speech. And I marveled also that my daughter should speak as those who go about confessing that their ancestors escaped to America in the Mayflower.

But after a little season I ceased to marvel, and I said, "Yea, they are both fools, but doubtless they are right to prefer these silly affectations to their natural manners."

And I called the police and sent them to the foolish house, even to the home of the harmless.

This parable sheweth that our children do not always bring back what we send them after.

REV. MR. VOGEL MAKES STATEMENT

August 9, 1922

Many inquiries have come to me regarding my resignation as pastor of the M. E. Church of this place. In answer to these inquiries I desire to say that I did resign with the feeling that for many reasons it might be for the good of the cause if I were not to return as pastor for the coming year. However, The Official Board at their last regular meeting voted not to accept the resignation of the pastor. In concurrence with their action I have agreed to return for another year and shall be happy to give of my best in the work of the church, the community, and the Kingdom.

—C. E. Vogel

SCHOOLS STARTING

Truant Officer to See That All Children of School Age Attend

This week and last marked the opening of rural schools throughout the county. In the past the truant officer has had some little trouble here and there with parents who insisted upon keeping their children at home when they should have been in school. The truant officer, W. A. Johnson, wishes it said that he has been authorized to make affidavit for warrant for the arrest of any parent who refuses to send his child to school, in accordance with the provisions of the compulsory school law. These arrests, he says, will be called for without hesitation upon the report of a teacher that a student is not attending school.

THE UNION CHURCH

On Sunday Rev. Lewis Earle Lee, of Cincinnati, will preach in the Parish House, both morning and night.

On August 30 Rev. Charles M. Bond, of Athens, O., will preach at both services and on August 27 Rev. Jesse Halsey, of Cincinnati. All of these ministers are speakers of unusual ability, and the church is fortunate to secure them.

The prayer meeting will be held, as usual, on Thursday night and will be in charge of H. J. Christopher.

"The Farm Bureau Movement"

A Striking Book Review

by John L. Heslin in the New York Evening "World"

Up in the Catskills a young Cornell graduate drives a busted bronco automobile over obstacles that would turn a New York taxicab driver pale with fright. He goes everywhere, in any weather. He can give advice on bugs, blights, soil inoculation, dairy methods. He is the County Farm Agent.

Down in Washington a group of Senators and Representatives, elected by one party or another, disregard party to do the bidding of a new lobby, arisen to power in a single extra session so suddenly that the city public scarcely realizes it. This lobby, to which the Anti-Saloon League is an amateur, recently lumped into President Harding himself by marshalling the votes of ninety-four Republican Representatives against the lowering of the 50 per cent. surtax on very rich men, which Mr. Harding had recommended.

From the modern knight errant in the tamed flivver fighting the modern microscopic dragons to the great organization in Washington that commands and vetoes legislation is only two short jumps.

According to Orville Merton Kile, late Assistant Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation (that is the new power), in "The Farm Bureau Movement" (Macmillan), the first County Farm Agent in the United States on the present plan was John H. Barron, in Broome County, N. Y. Funds were provided by the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Lackawanna Railroad. Cornell offered scientific guidance. The date was 1911.

Now there is a Farm Agent in most of the counties, usually with an assistant or two. Associated with him, but independent, is often a young woman who also drives a wicked motor car up the side of a boulder when necessary, and who can tell the farmers' wives about science applied to housekeeping. And let not city people suppose that they despise the Home Bureau's "hook larkin". They do not. Any more than the farmers repel the offered aid of the agent. He is their man.

For behind him is the Farm Bureau organization, local to the county. It includes practical farmers. When the World War sucked the United States into its maelstrom, the Farm Bureau became sources of war strength. It was only when they combined, first in State and now in a national organization completely represented in every state and with a president who issues orders to Congress that the famous "bloc" appeared, to which President Harding devoted awe-struck consideration in his message.

Mr. Kile describes farmers' movements of the past that have sought power and vanished from sight or, like the Grange, have been diverted to sociability. He is cruel enough to point out many demands of those temporary organizations, satirized then in cities, that have become law. Call the roll: Regulation of railroads, popular election of Senators, the R. F. D. mail, parcel post, postal savings banks, Federal improvement of roads, Anti-Trust Laws, the land bank, a panic-proof currency. We take all these things for granted now, yet how bitterly every one was once fought as "socialistic."

It is easy to call the farmers' "bloc" a Soviet. It is, in fact, about fifty-fifty—half Soviet or guild socialism as demanded by G. H. D. Cole and others in England, and half regional representation as at present: only regional representation is itself often of a guild nature; for farm issues are sectional. Wall Street is a section. North Dakota is another. And, as Mr. Kile's book will demonstrate, North Dakota's experiments have been dispraised for the wrong reasons.

Most of the things North Dakota sought to do were proper and would be for the public as well as for the particular interest—if the league could only do them. It should be condemned not for radicalism but for inefficiency. It bit off more than it could chew. It is no more immoral for the farmer to demand legislation in his interest than it has been for the manufacturing trust to demand "protection" in the past, while the staple farmer sold his product at free-trade prices and was double-crossed.

Says Mr. Kile: "The Farm Bureau, being moderate in its demands, got (from Congress in the session just ended) practically everything it asked for"—Copper-Tincher Grain Exchange, Packer Control Bill, Federal Aid to Roads Bill, Farm Financing and Crop Exporting Bill. In addition, "the plans for a sales tax were blocked." The book went to press too early to chronicle the crowning achievement that scared Mr. Harding—the defeat of the effort to reduce income super-tax on very rich men. How the country has wept over the sorrows of these poor fellows!

People generally avoid important books. But if they really wish to know how James K. Howard suddenly has more power over legislation than the President of the United States, the story is told by Mr. Kile.

DODGING and squirreling and evading direct replies to direct queries, the Russian delegates in the international conference at The Hague had, by the end of the week, brought that conference just about to the breaking-up point. Their efforts were directed toward rupturing the solidarity of the non-Russians so that they might lay the blame for failure on some and then enter separate negotiations with others, especially the British. In this they seemed to have failed, for the British stood solidly with the French and others in the demand that the Russians recognize the pre-war debts, give guarantees for the credits they asked, and state definitely on what terms they would restore foreign property to its owners. All this the Russians refused to do, and their attitude made so useless further continuation of the conference that many of the delegates arranged to start for home at once.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

WHICH ARE YOU?

Every now and then something in a farm paper hits the County Agent as just the right thing in the right place and said in the right way. Here is one of them taken from the Southern Agriculturist:

Winter came, and a certain farmer went down into his cellar and looked around. And behold he saw great piles of potatoes on the floor and on the shelves long rows of cans filled with vegetables and fruits of many sorts, and boxes of dried things. And as he looked his eyes glistened and his mouth watered. Then he thought of baked turnips and cabbage and growing greens and parsnips and salsify in the garden, and he smacked his lips and rubbed his abdomen.

Also, a certain other farmer, winter having come, went down into his cellar and looked around. And behold he saw in one corner a little heap of small potatoes and in another corner a few cans of blackberries his wife had gathered in the hot sunshine and canned with no aid from him. So his brow wrinkled and his chin dropped, and he came out and looked abroad into his garden. But, lo, it was only a plot of dead weeds. So he sighed deeply and drew up his belt another hole, and went his way to complain of hard times.

Moral.—There's time yet to raise a lot of garden truck.

COVER CROP FOR THE WINTER

Every acre of land that is going to be cultivated next year should have some kind of a cover crop this winter. In fact, every acre of land should be covered with a crop.

A man with a bank account of \$1,000 continues to write checks and at the end of the year he is notified that his account is overdrawn \$250. This man, when he stops to think, knows two things happened; first, that he didn't make any deposits during the year; second, that he drew out \$250 more than he had in the bank. He can clearly see and understand why this would happen; therefore, he begins to make deposits, and in a short time this overdraft is paid off.

The same thing is true with a farmer who makes an investment in a farm and crops it from year to year without rotating or using cover crops, selling the corn crops and feeding part to livestock, the manure wasting around the barn and running off in the branches and creeks. He, too, finds out in a few years that his land is not worth what he paid for it, and that he isn't getting the results from it that he once got. Here he must stop and conclude as the man who deposited \$1,000 in the bank and drew on it until it was all gone, plus \$250. The two things that happened to him happened to the farmer. First, the farmer took off crops which were taking fertility out of his land; second, that he wasted the manure which should have been returned to the farm and failed to rotate crops or grow cover crops to hold the soil from leaching during the winter when the rains are so numerous. Therefore, he must either make a deposit by crop rotation, growing cover crops, saving and using the manure or continue to take the depreciation in his farm and in the end he forced to sell it for half price and go to town to finish up "starving out"—making the rest of his days a servant instead of accepting the MASTERSHIP and leadership of his farm.

Buy seeds now. Don't wait. Prices will advance.

ROBT. F. SPENCE,
County Agri. Agent

MILK IS BEST FOOD

If the farmer who is successful must have snappy brains and willing hands, he has to be well fed. Now-a-days we are learning a great deal about the value of foods, and we need to learn more. Here is a small article which is very much to the point, taken from the August 1st issue of the Southern Agriculturist:

Dr. E. V. McCollum, the world's greatest authority on food and nutrition, says that milk is necessary if the body is to develop normally and keep in a healthy condition.

He points out that no family should purchase any meat until each member has at least a pint of milk daily. Milk is just as necessary in the diet of the adult as in that of the growing child. Milk is our greatest protective food and its use must be increased.

Here are seven points brought out by Dr. McCollum's latest research work:

1. Plenty of milk with vegetables and cereals makes a wholesome and economical diet.

2. Milk is the best source of lime—it is a good bone builder. It helps keep your teeth hard.

3. Milk is a good body builder. Growing children should have it.

4. Desserts made from milk are body-building foods.

5. Milk is the only all round food. It contains some of all the necessary food substances.

6. Whole milk added to the diet of the growing boy and girl helps to resist disease.

7. Unclean milk is a disease carrier. Keep it clean.

BEREA FAIR AWARDS

Premiums Awarded At Berea Fair FIRST DAY

1. Cheese pie—Mrs. Bettie Parrish.

2. Butter scotch pie—Mary Powers.

3. Jam pie—Mrs. Bert Coddington.

4. Chocolate pie—Jane Powers.

5. Lemon pie—Mrs. W. O. Burke.

6. Cream pie—Mrs. Guy Duerson.

7. Corn muffins—Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle.

8. Yeast bread—Mamie Potts.

9. Cookies—Margaret McWilliams.

10. Beaten biscuit—Mrs. Robert Brandenburg.

11. Soda biscuit—Mrs. J. McWilliams.

12. Sponge cake—Mrs. Rose Tyler, 1st; Mrs. Robert Brandenburg, 2nd.

13. Coconut layer cake—Mrs. John Wynn.

14. Angel food cake—Mrs. Bettie Parrish.

15. Chocolate layer cake (chocolate in cake)—Mrs. Broadus.

16. Chocolate layer cake—Mrs. Lena Dickerson.

17. Black cake—Mrs. W. T. Galoway.

18. Devil food cake—Mrs. W. B. Roop.

19. Angel food cake—Mrs. Hargis Brandenburg, 1st; Mrs. Robert Brandenburg, 2nd.

20. White cake in mold—Mrs. W. O. Burke, 1st; Mrs. Eb Vaughn, 2nd.

21. Salt rising bread—Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle, 1st; Mrs. Tom Anderson, 2nd.

22. Cucumber sweet pickle and sweet watermelon pickles—Mrs. Lena Dickerson.

23. Tomato catsup, green—Mrs. Lena Dickerson.

24. Tomato catsup, ripe—Mrs. Luther Todd.

25. Honey in comb, 1 lb.—Joe Mason.

26. Home-made cheese—John McWilliams.

27. Home-made butter—Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle.

28. Grape jelly—Marie Woods.

29. Blackberry jelly and plum jelly—Mrs. Eb Vaughn.

30. Freezer ice cream—Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle.

31. Pineapple sherbet—Mrs. W. O. Burke.

32. Collection of canned vegetables—Marie Woods.

33. Baked ham—Mrs. W. O. Burke.

Farm and Garden Products

34. 10 ears roasting ears—Lucy Cochran, 1st; Mrs. M. G. Crose, 2nd.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

May and Grain

Corn—No. 2 white 68½¢@69¢; No. 3 white 67½¢@68¢; No. 3 yellow 69½¢@70¢; No. 4 white 66½¢@67½¢; No. 4 yellow 68½¢@69¢; No. 2 mixed 68½¢@69¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.10@1.11½; No. 3 \$1.07@1.09; No. 4 \$1.04@1.06.

Oats—No. 2 white 36¢@37¢; No. 3 34¢@35¢; No. 2 mixed 34¢@35¢; No. 3 mixed 32¢@33¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry

Butter—Dairy fancy 28¢; packing stock No. 1, 25¢; packing stock No. 2, 18¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 22½¢; firsts 19¢@21¢; ordinary firsts 18¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers 1½ lbs and over 25¢; fowls 4 pounds and over 20¢; under 4 lbs 17½¢; roosters 12½¢.

Live Stock

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8@9.00; fair to good \$6.50@8; common to fair \$4@6.50; heifers good to choice \$8@9.00; fair to good \$6@8; common to fair \$3.50@6; cows good to choice \$5@6.25; canners \$2.00@2.75; stock steers \$4@6.50; stock heifers \$4@5.00.

Calves—Good to choice \$10.50@11; fair to good \$8@10.50; common and large \$1@7.50.

Sheep—Good to choice \$1@6.50; fair to good \$3@4; common \$1@2; lambs good to choice \$12@13.50; fair to good \$9@13.00.

Hogs—Heavy \$9.75@10.50; choice packers and butchers \$10.75; medium \$10.85@11; common to choice heavy fat sows \$6@7.50; light sows \$4; pigs (110 pounds and less) \$8@10.50.

46. Peck of wheat—Arch Kidd, 1st; Earl Moody, 2nd.

48. Peck of rye—W. O. Hendren, 1st; Jasper Hendren, 2nd.

54. Peck of Irish potatoes—Carlisle Moody, 1st; John McWilliams, 2nd.

55. Peck of sweet potatoes—Mrs. Arbuckle, 1st; Mrs. Wallace Lutes, 2nd.

56. Gallon green beans—Mrs. John Richardson, 1st; Mrs. John Harrison, 2nd.

57. Gallon onions—Mrs. W. O. Burke, 1st; Margaret McWilliams, 2nd.

58. Half dozen tomatoes—Mrs. J. J. Brannaman, 1st; Mrs. Guy Duerson, 2nd.

60. Half dozen beets—Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle, 1st; Marie Moody, 2nd.

61. Plate of grapes—Mrs. Bart Coddington, 1st; Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle, 2nd.

Home Woven Articles

65. Curtains—Mrs. Mary Anderson.

66. Rug—Miss Jeanette Minhon.

67. Runner—Mrs. Mary Anderson.

68. Pillow scarf—Mrs. Mary Anderson.

69. Coverlet—Miss Anna Walker.

70. Luncheon set—Miss Jeanette Minhon.

71. Couch pillow—Mrs. Mary Anderson.

72. Towel—Miss Anna Walker.

73. Bag—Mrs. W. T. Lutes.

Home-made

76. Shawl—Mary Stewart.

77. Cushion top—Mary Stewart.

80. Dollies—Mrs. R. H. Chrisman.

81. Hand-made handkerchief with tatting—Ethel Duncan.

82. Night gown—Mrs. P. M. Smyer.

83. Table cloth—Mrs. R. H. Chrisman.

84. Apron (fancy)—Mrs. W. O. Burke.

86. Runner—Mrs. Hargis Brandenburg.

87. Pillow scarf—Mrs. Lewis Hart.

88. Dollies—Mrs. Hargis Brandenburg.

90. Handkerchief—Mrs. W. O. Burke.

91. Towel—Mrs. Robert Brandenburg.

Tatting

92. Luncheon set—Mrs. Luther Todd.

93. Dollies—Mrs. R. H. Chrisman.

Applique Articles

96. Bed set—Mrs. Luther Todd.

102. Neatest made kitchen apron—Gladys Viars.

106. Cotton quilt—Mrs. John Farmer.

109. Best boy rider under 12—W. R. Duerson, 1st; Paul Stout, 2nd.

111. Fancy single pony turnout, driven by boy or girl, pony not over 50 inches high—Robert Walker.

Roadster Ring

112. Stallion, mare or gelding any age—Robert Walker, Sr., 1st; Frank Cordier, 2nd; Douglas Chenault, 3rd.

Walking Ring

113. Walking mare, any age—Jim Potts, 1st; Chas. Duerson, 2nd; T. S. Hagan, 3rd.

SECOND DAY

Duroc Swine Rings

Boar under 6 months—Baldwin & Burke, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

Sow under 6 months—L. Burke, 1st, 2nd; Baldwin and Burke, 3rd.

Boar over 6 months and under 12—C. E. Houk, 1st; B. J. Cotton, 2nd; Baldwin & Burke, 3rd.

Sow over 6 months and under 12—Baldwin & Burke, 1st and 2nd; W. W. Broadus, 3rd.

Boar 1 year and under 2—B. J. Cotton, 1st and 2nd; Baldwin & Burke, 3rd.

Sow 1 year and under 2—B. J. Cotton, 1st; Baldwin & Burke, 2nd and 3rd.

Boar 2 years and over—C. E. Houk, 1st; B. J. Cotton, 2nd.

Sow 2 years and over—Baldwin & Burke, 1st; B. J. Cotton, 2nd, and 3rd.

Litter of three under 4 months old—Baldwin & Burke, 1st; B. J. Cotton, 2nd; Marie Moody, 3rd.

Boar any age—B. J. Cotton, 1st; C. E. Houk, 2nd; Baldwin & Burke, 3rd; 10 entries.

Herd of one boar and two sows owned by one exhibitor, each animal over 1 year old—B. J. Cotton, 1st; Baldwin & Burke, 2nd and 3rd.

Young herd under 6 months, 1 boar and 3 sows, owned by one exhibitor—Baldwin & Burke, 1st and 3rd; C. Rice, 2nd.

Poland China Hogs

Boar 1 year and under—Dixie Stock Farm, 1st; Bradshaw Bros., 2nd.

Gilt 1 year and under—Dixie Stock Farm, 1st and 2nd.

Boar any age—Dixie Stock Farm, 1st.

Sow any age—Dixie Stock Farm, 1st; C. E. Houk, 2nd.

Litter of 4 under four months old

—Dixie Stock Farm, 1st; R. F. Bodkin, 2nd.

Herd of three, 1 boar and 3 sows over 6 and under 12 month old—Dixie Stock Farm, 1st; Bradshaw Bros., 2nd.

Boar one year and under—W. B. Turley, 1st; J. S. Hockaday, 2nd.

Boar over 1 year and under 2—W. B. Turley, 1st.

Gilt 1 year old and under—W. B. Turley, 1st; J. S. Hockaday, 2nd.

Sow over 1 year and under 2—W. B. Turley, 1st; J. S. Hockaday, 2nd.

Boar any age—W. B. Turley, 1st; J. S. Hockaday, 2nd.

Sow any age—W. B. Turley, 1st; J. S. Hockaday, 2nd.

Hampshire Sheep

Ram 1 year old or over—Herndon Bros., 1st; John Green, 2nd.

Ram under 1 year—Herndon Bros., 1st and 2nd.

Ewe 1 year old or over—Herndon Bros., 1st and 2nd.

Ewe under 1 year—Herndon Bros., 1st and 2nd.

Pen of 3 buck lambs—Herndon Bros., 1st and 2nd.

Pen of 3 ewe lambs—Herndon Bros., 1st and 2nd.

Colt Ring

Suckling horse colt—Roy Dunn, 1st; N. W. Rogers, 2nd.

Suckling mare colt—T. S. Hagan, 1st; Zack Munday, 2nd.

Saddle Ring

Saddle stallion, mare or gelding, 2 years and under, 3—Lloyd Teater, 1st.

Saddle stallion, mare or gelding, 3 years and under 4—Lloyd Teater, 1st.

Saddle stallion, mare or gelding, any age—N. W. Rogers, 1st; Lloyd Teater, 2nd; N. W. Rogers, 3rd.

Harness Ring

Harness stallion, mare or gelding, 2 years and under 3—Lloyd Teater, 1st; W. B. Turley, 2nd.

Harness stallion, mare or gelding, 3 years and under 4—Douglas Chenault, 1st; Lloyd Teater, 2nd; Douglas Chenault, 3rd.

Pony Ring

Harness pony, not over 50 inches tall—Mat Ballew, 1st; Robert Walker, 2nd.

Sweepstake Colt Ring

Suckling colt, either sex—T. S. Hagan, 1st; N. W. Rogers, 2nd.

Yearling, either sex—Roy Dunn, 1st; Arch Bartlett, 2nd.

Walking Ring

Walking stallion or gelding, any age—Alex Parrish, 1st; Jack Duerson, 2nd.

THIRD DAY

Beef Bred Cattle

Bull 2 years and over—A. D. Bradshaw, Danville, 1st; Dillard Anderson, 2nd.

Bull under 2—A. D. Bradshaw, 1st and 2nd.

Cow 2 years and over—A. D. Bradshaw, 1st and 2nd.

Heifer under 2 years—A. D. Bradshaw, 1st; B. J. Cotton, 2nd.

Cow and calf—A. D. Bradshaw, 1st and 2nd.

Ent steer 1 year old—A. D. Bradshaw, 1st and 2nd.

Champion bull, any age—A. D. Bradshaw, 1st and 2nd.

Champion cow and calf—A. D. Bradshaw, 1st and 2nd.

Champion steer, any age—A. D. Bradshaw, 1st and 2nd.

Champion herd—A. D. Bradshaw, 1st and 2nd.

Dairy Cattle—Holstein

Bull any age—Berea College, 1st; Luther Ogg, 2nd.

Cow any age—C. W. Hart, 1st and second.

Heifer calf—C. W. Hart, 1st; Berea College, 2nd.

Dairy Cattle—Jerseys

Cow any age—Berea College, 1st; John McWilliams, 2nd.

Heifer under 1 year—J. E. Hulet, 1st; Justice Begley, 2nd.

Dairy Cattle—Guernsey

Bull any age—M. L. Splink, 1st; J. E. Hulet, 2nd.

Cow any age—E. L. Roberts, 1st; W. T. Anderson, 2nd.

Heifer under 2 years—W. T. Anderson, 1st; Casper Ogg, 2nd.

Heifer calf under 6 months—W. T. Anderson, 1st; M. L. Splink, 2nd.

Mule Colt Ring

Horse mule colt—John Burton, 1st; Wm. Arbuckle, 2nd.

Mare mule colt—J. W. Adams, 1st; Herndon Bros., 2nd.

Brood mare and mule colt either sex—J. W. Adams, 1st; Herndon Bros., 2nd.

Combined Sweepstakes

Combined stallion, mare or gelding, any age—N. W. Rogers, 1st; Lloyd Teater, 2nd; N. W. Rogers, 3rd.

Walking Sweepstake

Stallion, mare or gelding, any age—Jack Duerson, 1st; T. S. Hagan, 2nd; Jim Potts, 3rd.

Race on Track

Free

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, Aug. 7.—The members of the McKee Junior Agricultural Club have returned from the encampment which was held at London, and report a very enjoyable as well as a profitable time. Among those attending were Luther Farmer, Carlos Morris, Edward Russell Hays, Edgar and Louise Gabbard, Ernest Hornsby and Laura Powell. Miss Jennie Jacobs of this place also attended, assisting in the work which was carried on.—The evening church services conducted by our pastor, Rev. DeLong, were held on the church lawn Sunday evening and were much enjoyed.—Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hornsby with Ernest and Roy Hornsby motored to Burning Springs Saturday.—Fred Sparks entertained a large crowd of boys and girls Sunday afternoon, serving a melon feast.—J. R. Hays and J. H. Hays spent Sunday in Gray Hawk with relatives.—James Hamilton and Louie Gabbard are in Richmond this week end.—The Sunday-school Convention which was hoped would be held in McKee will be carried on at Bond, August 19. Dr. Joplin will be the director.

Drip Rock

Drip Rock, Aug. 5.—We had a nice rain yesterday which has helped crops considerably.—The women folks are busy drying and canning fruits.—Mr. and Mrs. Naith Powell, of Foxtown, are rejoiced over the arrival of a fine boy; his name is Ralph.—W. R. Lakes, of Wind Cave, preached at Drip Rock Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Gentry Lakes gave an apple peeling the other night which was enjoyed by the young folks.—Miss Ethel Richardson spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Williams.—Clarence Richardson has begun his school at Pond.—Rev. W. R. Lakes, of Wind Cave, spent Saturday night with N. H. Isaacs.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Alcorn, Jr., and Gladys Clarkson took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Williams Sunday.—Mrs. Abbie Thompson spent Sunday with Mrs. Anna Alcorn.—Curt Fowler and Misses Hazel Isaacs and Maria Alcorn took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Sant Webb Sunday.—Ben Sparks and wife, of Rosses Creek, visited uncle John Sparks' family Saturday night.—Rev. W. R. Lakes, Mr. and Mrs. Naith Isaacs, Arlie Eversole, Pall Isaacs and Miss Ethel Richardson visited Hud Isaacs' folks at dinner Sunday.—Albert Rose's baby is sick.—Mrs. Eva Powell, who was taken to the hospital at Richmond and underwent a serious operation, is back home now very much improved.—Pall Isaacs visited Roy Williams Friday.

Carico

Carico, Aug. 7.—Bro. Rose fulfilled his regular appointment at Flat Top Saturday and Sunday. Our singing, conducted by George Thomas at Flat Top, goes on four more Saturdays and Sundays. All come.—Mrs. Ollie Brewer of Hamilton, O., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Angel, of this place, at present.—There will be a protracted meeting, beginning September, the first Saturday and Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Cole a fine girl, August 4.—Crops in these parts are beginning to suffer for rain.—Mrs. Susie Faubus is very poorly at this writing.—Mrs. Pete McDaniel is some better at this writing.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Aug. 5.—The report is here that the Railroad Company met last Monday, July 31, at Heidleburg to decide upon the way they would build the road.—County court will convene Monday, August 7.—The holy rollers are still continuing after being in session over two weeks.—The pastor, Rev. Charles Chesnut, commenced a series of meetings at the Methodist Church South Wednesday night and will probably continue until Sunday.—It is reported that Mrs. D. G. Gentry is still very poorly.—R. Morris is bringing in another saw-mill from Clay county, the old one not being sufficient to do their work.—The storehouse of Delbert Gentry was burned down Monday night of July the 24th.—Hellory King, of Green Hall, was here Thursday on business.—We are looking for Owsley county to become a great oil and gas field in the near future, as we can discover renewed interests, men leasing land and others who live at a distance writing, desiring territory; men who would like an interest here

can write the Rev. A. D. Bowman. He is a notary public and will assist anyone who is interested.—Albert Gay, of Conkling and Miss Lula Allen, of Taft, Ky., were happily united in the bonds of matrimony at the home of the bride, July 29th, the Rev. A. D. Bowman officiating. May the twain have many joyful years.—There will be a pie supper at the graded school house Friday night, August 11, in the interest of arranging the hell for safety. Everybody invited.

FAYETTE COUNTY

South Elkhorn

South Elkhorn, Aug. 4.—It still continues very dry in this neighborhood and corn and tobacco crops are in need of rain.—Mrs. Frank Burnell still continues very ill of tuberculosis.—Dave Elkin was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital last week.—The Christian church of Elkhorn is conducting a two weeks revival meeting with quite a large attendance each night.—Master Earle Broune Hutchins entertained Wednesday afternoon in honor of his fourth birthday. He was assisted in entertaining by Miss Carlos Celland, of Paris, Ky. The dining room was decorated in pink and white, the same color being carried out in the ices and bonbons. Those present included Margaret Berryman, Carlos Celland, Laura Lear, Thomas Wilson, Karl M. Wilson, Donald Floyd, Herbert Lear, Roy Lear, Brown G. Berryman, George Irkes, Samuel, Cecil and Earle H. Hutchins, who is the grandson of W. F. Bourne at Berea, Ky.—J. J. Gormley and wife have gone to French Lick Springs for a two weeks vacation.—Miss Carlos Celland, of Paris, Ky., is visiting Mr. Robert Hutchins this week.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Cookshurg

Cookshurg, Aug. 7.—We are all busy canning and drying fruits.—Our school is getting along nicely with Roscoe Morris as teacher. He is letting the scholars know that he is boss and that is what we have needed for a long time.—Little Conrad Thomas is suffering with whooping cough.—Mrs. Lucy and Mrs. Flora Mullins were the guests of Mrs. M. T. Thomas Sunday evening.—Crops are looking very prosperous in this part.—James Watkins, who has been confined to his bed so long, is no better.—Casper Mullins, who has been working in Ohio, has returned home.—Richard Barnett spent Wednesday night with C. L. Thomas.—Mrs. Sarah Vanzant, who has been in poor health, is slowly improving.—Mrs. Corn Mullins is breaking the record drying fruit this year.—We have been looking for Mrs. Bette Morris for sometime.—Elic Allen, who was taken very sick while at Livingston, is able to be out again.—Miss Ethel Thomas is piecing a very fancy quilt. When it is finished she will make her grandma a present of it.—Good luck to you all.

Rockford

Rockford, Aug. 6.—We are having some very dry, hot weather at this time.—Most of the farmers are done their meadows which were very good. Corn crops are looking well.—Quite a crowd from here attended church at Clear Creek today.—Herbert Andlerkin was a visitor at W. S. Shearer's today.—Ray Guinn and Robert Gabbard, who strayed themselves one night last week, have returned home. Boys ought to think twice before leaving home.—Miss Effie Bell Chastain, who is teaching school at Seaford Cane, was a welcome visitor at J. W. Gatliff's today.—Robert Bowman and family were visitors at Henry Bowman's of Conway today.—J. W. McCollom of Seaford Cane sold to J. W. Todd a cow and calf, price paid \$50. Hogs are scarce around here. Old corn is scarce and high. Hay is plentiful and cheap.—Plenty fruit of all kinds, trees breaking down. Irish potatoes plentiful. Tobacco crops are good.—Work is expected to begin on the Dixie Highway soon, from Madison county line on to Roundstone Creek, which is very much needed, especially in wet weather.—Dr. J. J. Billen is still on his job selling Raulie medicines.—H. H. Wood and wife from Wildie were in this section today, also J. C. Wood of Conway.

Disputanta

Disputanta, Aug. 7.—We are having hot and dry weather in this vicinity at present, and crops are needing rain very bad.—The revival at Clear Creek started Saturday night, August 5. Rev. Lewis VanWinkle is

conducting services.—The school is progressing nicely at Davis Branch.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Abney, August 4, a boy, named R. T., Jr., but God soon saw best to take him away from this world and bore the little treasure home to await the ones that cherished him so. Interment was made in the Abney cemetery at Macedonia, Saturday. The bereaved ones have our deepest sympathy.—Tom Bullen, of lower Disputanta, had the misfortune of getting his barn burned one night last week. Some livestock were burned, also farming implements and harness, which made a great loss.—Miss Nora Gadd spent last week with relatives at Harts and attended the Berea Fair.—Rev. L. A. Murphy and family spent the week-end with relatives near Berea.—Miss Stella McWhorter, of Huntington, W. Va., is with her sister, Mrs. R. T. Abney, for a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Kerby of Terrill, Ky., were visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Holt of this place Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Latin Kerby of Radford Hollow attended church at Clear Creek Sunday.—Loseco and Curfew Holt and John D. Andlerkin motored to Berea Saturday night to attend the movies.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Aug. 5.—Hay mowing is the chief occupation in this community.—H. C. Morgan, of Indiana, is visiting relatives at this place.—Mrs. J. L. King is very poorly.—Mrs. M. L. Ferguson, of this place, is visiting her son, L. C. Ferguson, near Sextons Creek.—Mrs. Nancy Teague, of Ethel, made a business trip to H. H. Rice's at this place Wednesday.—Several from this place attended the memorial services given by the O. E. S. Chapter of Sextons Creek, in remembrance of Mrs. Laura Bowman who departed this life some time ago.—George Downey, Jr., of Manchester, spent Saturday and Sunday at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Howard, of Hamilton, O., are visiting relatives at this place.

ESTILL COUNTY

Witt

Witt, Aug. 7.—Mrs. George Tipton of Union is visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles Winn, a few days.—Miss Jewell McGeorge of West Irving spent a few days with her cousins, Edith and Edna McGeorge.—Mrs. Edith Adams and two children spent a few days with relatives at this place.—Several of the boys here are working at the roundhouse at Ravena.—The protracted meeting at Station Camp will begin the fourth Sunday in this month.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Aug. 7.—August begins her reign with excessive hot weather, with a hint of autumn in the parched grass and fading flowers, thereby re-

vealing a moral character applicable to our lives by the change of seasons.—Oscar Kimbrell took a truck load of peaches from F. A. Campbell's orchard to Lexington market today.—Bob Allen, wife and baby visited at the home of T. J. Flannery Sunday evening.—Mr. Dalton and family of Round Hill were visitors at the home of Calvin Hendricks August 6. They had some tire trouble and were late getting home.—The many friends of Miss Alice Christopher are glad to welcome her return to our Sunday-school after her vacation in Boston.—Rev. Sam Bryan is holding a series of meetings at Blue Lick church.—The Blue Lick hall team suffered a serious defeat at the hands of the Corbin team, August 6, at Johnson's Park.

Harts Settlement

Harts Settlement, Aug. 8.—We are needing rain very bad in this part of the section. Corn crops are not looking so good as they ought for the want of more rain now, to mature the ear.—We are blessed with lots of good old time meetings, now at Silver Creek with Bro. Cornett of London and Clear Creek with Bro. VanWinkle. Always something good to go to if we will only accept. People, let's all go to church; it is much better than paying your money to go to shows.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson VanWinkle are made happy by the arrival of a baby boy in their home July 21; his name is Jack.—Gadd and Lake's grocery store and barber shop on the pike at Harts are getting along fine.—I. L. Martin and Roy E. Gadd went to Richmond Monday on business.—Robert Lake, who has been visiting at Johnston City for one year, returned a few days ago.—James Robinson of Dayton, O., visited his brother, Sam Robinson, first of the week.—We all like The Citizen, it's just fine.

Panola

Panola, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Nan Tucker has returned to Station Camp.—Kate and Pattie Wells were week-end guests of relatives.—Dr. Robert Hughes and wife and son, Elmo, of Corbin, were guests of Mrs. Hughes' brother, J. B. Wilson, last week.—Chester Powell and Myrtle Baker were married last week. Congratulations.—John Jones of Red Lick, a holiness minister, preached at Knob Lick Friday and Saturday night.—Mrs. Evan Richardson has been quite ill.—Little Miss Onalie Chrisman has a severe case of typhoid. Dr. Coomer is attending her.—Thos. Kindred's family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mize, Sunday.—Thomas Kindred and son, Earl, were in Richmond Monday.—James French and Pearl Walton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willie French the week-end.—Shelt White of Nicholasville was the guest of Wilgus Hunter last week.—Corn is looking fine and tobacco nearly ready to cut.—We are needing rain in this locality.

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WHY THE EARTH IS NOT FLOODED WITH LIGHT

Why is the sky not illuminated at night as it is during the day? The space in which the earth moves is constantly flooded with light from the sun; why, then, is not the sky at night as bright as in the day except for a round shadow cast by the earth? Could not the sky outside that shadow, visible in wide expanses, to be as bright, sunshiny blue in clear weather as during the day?

This is a question that has often been asked, but the explanation is simple.

Days of light, notes day enter the eye, are not visible. Therefore the rays from the sun that pass by the earth are not visible to anybody on the earth unless they are reflected back into the eye from some opaque substance in the sky, as the moon, acting like a mirror.

In addition to the direct rays of the sun the earth is illuminated by rays that would pass it by were it not for the myriad particles of dust and moisture that are in the atmosphere. These rays are reflected to the earth from the particles. If the atmosphere enveloping the earth were several million miles deep instead of only 40 to 50, which is a mere idea in comparison with the earth's size, the twilight which is caused by the light reflected from it for a short time after the sun drops behind the horizon would last far into the night.

It is reflected light from the atmosphere that gives the sky its beautiful blue color. When the particles of dust and moisture in the air are large enough they reflect the light completely. When they are sufficiently small the light waves are broken up and parts of them scattered and the component of light that is easiest broken off and scattered in this manner is the blue.—Cleveland News-Leader.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School 'Lesson'

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union

LESSON FOR AUGUST 13

ESTHER SAVES HER PEOPLE

LESSON TEXT—Esther 3:1-9:22.
GOLDEN TEXT—The righteous cry, and the Lord heareth, and delivereth them out of all their trouble.—Psalm 34:17.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 20:20-28; Rom. 6:6-10; 12:1, 2.
PRIMARY TOPIC—A Brave Young Queen.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Esther, the Brave Queen.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Heroine Worthy of Imitation.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Rendering Sacrificial Service.

1. Haman's Wicked Plot Against the Jews (3:1-4:3).

1. The occasion of (ch. 3). Mordecai refused to bow down to Haman whom the king had elevated to the place of prime minister and commanded that reverence should be shown him by all the princes and servants. In order to get rid of Mordecai Haman formulated a scheme and secured the king's endorsement to destroy all the Jews.

2. Fasting and mourning among the Jews (4:1-3). In their distress they sought the Lord. They did that which all those who believe in God had a right to do (Jas. 5:13).

3. Haman Checkmated (4:4-7:10). 1. Plot made known to Esther (vv. 4-6). Mordecai appeared before the king's gate clothed in sackcloth. This condition was reported to Esther by her maids and chamberlains. Upon his refusal to put away mourning Esther sent Hatach, her special attendant, to find out the cause of it.

2. Message to Esther (v. 8). This was in the form of a charge that she go unto the king and make request for her people.

3. Esther's hesitancy (vv. 9-12). This was on the ground of a certain law which made it a capital offense for anyone to come into the king's presence unbidden unless the king should extend clemency by holding out the golden scepter. The fact that Esther had not been called to come in for thirty days would seem that the queen was in disfavor.

4. Mordecai presses her obligation (vv. 14, 15). (1) Her own life was involved (v. 15). She might meet death if she went to the king unbidden, but most certainly she would meet death if she made no effort to avert the danger. Being in the king's house would not save her, for the decree had been made against the race of which she was a part. Her silence on this occasion would mean death. (2) She was not God's last resort (v. 14). He argues that deliverance would come from another source. God's work goes on and His purposes are fulfilled regardless of the decisions of men. (3) Reminds her that she had probably been raised up for this very work (v. 14). Every one has been born and prepared for some definite work. God's providence brings us into the particular circumstances where we can most definitely do His will.

5. Esther meets the end of duty (4:15-5:3). (1) Preparation by fasting (v. 16). She instructed Mordecai to gather together all the Jews in Shushan and fast for her for three days and nights. She with her maids did the same. (2) Went into the presence of the king (5:1-3). Having made the decision to do her duty regardless of consequences, after due preparation by fasting and prayer, she presented herself in royal apparel in the presence of the king. She decided that the best thing she could do was to lay her life on the altar. "If I perish, I perish" ought to be our watchword when face to face with duty. (3) King's promise to Esther (v. 3). He assured her that her desire would be granted even to the half of his kingdom.

6. Haman hanged (5:4-7:10). Esther was shrewd as well as courageous. She invited the king and his prime minister to a banquet. At this banquet she proposed another for the following day, at which time she promised to make known to the king her request. Haman went home jubilant, but that night something occurred which turned the tide. The king discovered that no reward had been granted Mordecai for having saved his life. Haman is compelled to exile Mordecai, and at the second feast the queen revealed his wicked treachery and he is ordered hanged on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai.

7. The Jews Delivered (chs. 8, 9). Haman was dead, but the decree against the Jews still stood. Esther pleaded that it be reversed. While it could not be reversed, through her influence another decree was sent out which in a large measure counteracted the first. The Jews everywhere were granted the privilege to defend themselves and destroy their enemies.

The Parting of the Ways.

And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve; but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.—Joshua 24:15.

Persistence Is Necessary.

Few things are impossible in themselves. It is not so much means, as perseverance, that is wanting to bring them to a successful issue.—Rocke-wood.

FOR REAL ECONOMY In the Kitchen USE

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C. D. LEWIS SCIENCE CLUB

Some time ago the question, "Would a man be as likely to fall from the third story of a building as from the second?" was discussed. A reader asks:

No. 8. "What would be the difference in weight, if any, of a man on the ground and the same man on the second story of a building, say thirty feet from the ground?"

No. 9. Is the temperature of the clinical (doctor's) thermometer registered in Fahrenheit or Centigrade, or either?

No. 10. What is the solubility of sugar in water and in ice tea of the average strength used on the table? That is, does ice tea dissolve as much sugar per unit volume at a given temperature as does water?

No. 11. What is paper?

No. 12. Does water boil at the same temperature at all elevations? Why is it that the water from certain springs is found to have a relatively high boiling point?

The C. D. Lewis Science Club takes a delight in answering such questions as these for the readers of The Citizen. Address Box 722, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

GRIFFITH-GROSS

On July 22 occurred the marriage of Miss Mary Griffith and Mr. B. Franklin Gross in Evanston, Ill. The bride is the daughter of H. T. Griffith, of Evanston. The groom was a student in Berea for four years, entering the Foundation School in 1914 and graduating from the Academy in 1920. Mr. Gross is a veteran of the World War, having spent twenty-five months in the Coast Artillery Corps most of the time overseas.

In the fall of 1920 Mr. and Mrs. Gross met in Bowling Green, Ky., as students in the Bowling Green Business University. Later Mr. Gross entered Northwestern University and Miss Griffith went with her parents to California. The wedding occurred as a surprise to the friends of both parties immediately upon the return of Miss Griffith to Evanston.

The groom is in the third year of the School of Commerce in Northwestern University. After a month's visit among friends and relatives in Kentucky, Mr. and Mrs. Gross will make their home in Evanston during the coming school year.

HARMONIA GIVES PLEASING CONCERT

The Summer School concert held in the College Chapel, Tuesday evening, August 8, under the directorship of Professor Rigby, afforded one of the most pleasing entertainments of the entire Summer School entertainment program. In spite of the fact that the departure of many of Berea's best talented musicians at the end of the school year in June has been lamented by music lovers, Professor Rigby seemed to be able to continue in pretty much the same old fashion, giving what always seems to be the best and most pleasing. The number which, perhaps, brought the most enthusiastic response from the audience was the duet, "I Feel Thy Angel Spirit," rendered by Mr. Rigby and Floyd Settle.

MRS. GLASS TAKEN ILL WHILE VISITING DAUGHTER IN BEREA

Mrs. A. Glass, of 4303 33rd street Cincinnati, O., mother-in-law of Prof. James Durham, was taken suddenly sick while here on a visit a few days ago. She was rushed to the Robinson Hospital, where an operation was performed, and it is reported that her condition is serious.

Mr. Glass, her husband, was called from Cincinnati and is here with her now.

Many friends in Berea and in Cincinnati are anxious about the recovery.

PROFESSOR SMITH'S BOOK ADOPTED BY MISSOURI

Those who have read Professor Smith's articles and poems which appeared in The Citizen from time to time will be interested to know that a letter has just come from publishers, John C. Winston Company, saying that his book, "Our Neighborhood," has been recently adopted by the educational board for the study in the schools of Missouri. This book is reaching wide circulation and is being used extensively in Texas, Ohio, New Jersey, and other states.

PICNIC

A delightful picnic party was given on Miss Corwin's farm on Scaffold Cane Road Monday evening. Professor and Mrs. Wm. J. Baird acted as conductors of the party. Others present were H. Mark Wesley, Harry B. Waller, Dean Slagle, Clifford Harold, Misses Helen Kersey, Eva Wesley, Mary Watkins, and Dolly Money.

STERRING

The melancholy days are coming.

The Flivver it's done here,
But don't start out to bumping folks
'Till you know how t' steer.

The weeping winds and naked woods
And snow will soon be here,
So youth's the time to stock your
mind

An' then learn how t' steer.
Your Lizzie'll help you while away.
The saddest of the year,
But you should keep a level head
An' oil your running gear.

Keep your flivver in the road,
Your idens in your pate,
Your hand upon the throttle
An' be sure you're steering
straight.

Keep your head-light burning,
Your eye upon the track,
Make up your mind for college
An' do not be turning back.

—K. Y. Wayfarer

FRIENDLY VISITORS SAY GOOD BYE

Mr. and Mrs. Everett J. Burt and son, Junior, of Jackson, Michigan, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Dick, and renewing old acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Burt are former Berea students, Mrs. Burt being Miss E. Mildred Meisenheimer.

Mr. Burt, who is connected with Hadenpyl Hardy Co. of New York, with offices in Jackson, has been in Chattanooga, Tenn., on business for his company, as they have interests in the consolidation of several utility companies operating in Chattanooga, Nashville, and other localities.

They left by motor Wednesday for a short visit with Mrs. Burt's parents in Illinois before going on to Jackson.

Mr. Dick accompanies them as far as Indianapolis, where he will spend his vacation.

WOULD YOU BE HEARD?

Talk Into, Not Across, Telephone Transmitter

(From the Telephone Press Service)

In most respects the telephone is such an easy instrument to use that we are very likely to overlook a few simple and really obvious practices that ought to be observed in its use. For instance, the number of people who do not talk directly into the mouthpiece of the transmitter but speak across the mouthpiece, and often with their lips several inches away, is really surprising. Let the telephone user observe his own practice in this respect and bear in mind the correct position is with the lips about a fraction of an inch in front of the mouthpiece. To talk with the mouth six inches away from the transmitter cuts down the volume of sound which enters the mouthpiece thirty to forty times. It is an unsatisfactory as conversing with a person when he is thirty feet away rather than when he is but three or four feet away.

In case either party to a telephone conversation has any difficulty in understanding, a marked improvement will result from talking slowly and distinctly. In fact, at no time when using the telephone is anything gained by rapid speaking.

As an aid to understanding a telephone message when one's surroundings are noisy, the transmitter mouthpiece may be covered with the hand while listening. This shuts out the extraneous noise from the transmitter and prevents the reproduction of this noise in the receiver which the listener holds to his ear, where it would tend to confuse the distant speaker's voice.

These three practices, altho extremely simple, will, if consistently observed, be found to yield results amply justifying the slight attention they require.—Boston Evening Transcript.

For Sale

One 4-room bungalow, recently built. Modern equipment. Water and lights. At a bargain.

See

JACK HICKS

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BEREA - KENTUCKY

BASEBALL

Johnson Park, Aug. 6.—Corbin defeated the Hustlers here today in a one-sided affair. The locals seemed to be very unsteady in most of the positions. Bowman was hit hard, the Corbin team getting a total of seventeen hits. But the best have off days, which goes in baseball. Corbin has the advantage of our club in being able to afford salaried players. But at that, we have a good team, having a better record for the season than any club we have played. Played 33 games and lost 9.

A word to our patrons and players: No one knows that never managed a ball club what a manager has to contend with. You can't satisfy everybody. It can't be done. Another thing: It looks very cheap for our own fans to dodge paying the small admission to see our games. Also it shows bad sportsmanship for our own people to knock on and gey our own players on the field. We kindly ask those of that kind to stay away from the park. The management sincerely thanks the fans who have stood by us this year. Our season closes the 24th of September.

Respectfully,

Wm. H. Harris,
Manager, Hustlers

Final score: Corbin 12, Hustlers 5. Hits off Bowman 17, off Martin 7. Umpires, Moore and Duerson. Time, two hours. Attendance 300.

Johnson Park, Aug. 5.—Hustlers evened up with the College boys for the defeat they received on the Athletic Field, a week ago, here today. The game was a good clean one. The Hustlers had the edge on the College boys in the pitching. Eddie Page, an actor with Heffner-Vincent Stock Co., who formerly pitched in the Georgia State League, held the visitors to a one hit game. Manager Harris, being short on players, played third for his first game since 1917, in old time form, getting four assists, one put out and one hit in three times up, scoring three of the Hustlers five runs. Combs played a good game at second for the visitors. The game was called in seventh in order for the boys to get to town in time for supper. Final score: Hustlers 5, College 1.

WORLD NEWS
(Continued from Page One)

tion so soon, as an object lesson to might have if she would renounce her communistic principles, with which the U. S. has no sympathy.

COLORED NOTES

The Baptist Church rally was a success. Services were conducted by Rev. Thomas Faulkner. Dinner was served on church grounds, and everybody enjoyed the day.

Mrs. Ellen Broadus and Mr. Geo. Scholer, of Buckeye, were the guests of Mrs. Amanda Reynolds Friday evening.

School opened Monday morning with 27 in attendance. Mrs. Matilda Gentry is teacher.

The Berea Colored Fair will be held at the Berea Fair Grounds, August 10, 11, 12.

Mrs. Nannie Johnston and daughter are visiting friends and relatives in Springfield, O.

Walter Peavley, of Flat Lick, is visiting his father, Peter Peavley this week.

Miss Mae Florence Mitchell, who has been in Dayton, O., several months, has returned to Berea.

Willie Kennedy, Jr., of Camp Nelson, Ky., was in Berea, Sunday.

Miss Gladys Miller, of Peytontown, is visiting relatives in Berea this week.

Mrs. Matilda Burnam, of Winchester, Ky., is in Berea this week.

A number of Berea folks attended a rally at Brassfield, Ky., Sunday. R. B. Doe is on the sick list this week.

LOOK! LOOK!

Come to the great camp meeting conducted by Rev. A. W. Jackson, B.D., Somerset, Ky., at the Allen Chapel, A.M.E., on Boone street, ten days, beginning August 29, 1922. The following are some of the subjects to be discussed by him:

"Going Back to God"—H. Chron. 30:5.

"Jesus Disarms the Pharisees"—John 8:7.

Christ's question to Peter—"Lovest Thou Me more than these?"—John 21:15.

"Universal Brotherhood and the Unity of the Christian Church"—Gal. 3:28.

All pastors and congregations invited.

Refreshments on the grounds. Admission free.

Let everyone come and help us.

J. W. Straw, pastor

W. M. Mitchell

Peter Bowman

William Henry, trustees

8,000 HIKING CLUBS IN GREATER NEW YORK

They Swing Along Highways and Through Woods in Groups of Varying Size.

New York.—One must walk nowadays to be in the swim. Statistics gleaned from the out-door departments of the newspapers, from the Boy Scout and Campfire Girls' organizations, from the Y. M. C. A. branches and kindred bodies, from scores of amateur athletic clubs and from the leading dealers in sporting goods, indicate that



"Best Walkers Make Best Citizens," Says Mayor of New York.

today there are no less than 8,000 hiking clubs in Greater New York, with a total membership of more than a quarter of a million men and women, who are keeping themselves in the pink of condition and experiencing the real joy of living by getting regularly out into the open country with no other means of locomotion than their God-given legs.

The city of New York has taken official notice of the movement. On three occasions recently Mayor Hylan has congratulated the boys and girls of the public schools upon their enthusiasm in taking up the new sport of hiking. In his dedication of the great new public playground in the Bronx the other day Mayor Hylan extolled the athletic tendencies of the boys and girls and impressed upon them that there was no better or more profitable way in which they could pass their vacations and utilize their holidays than by the excursion into field and forest of their walking clubs. He gave the same message to the Amateur Athletic Union of Brooklyn a few days later, and when a club of East Side boys and girls visited him at city hall preparatory to a hike to the tomb of Roosevelt at Oyster Bay he assured them that the best walkers among them would make the best citizens.

Walk as a Walk

No less enthusiastic a champion of the walking game is Dr. Royal R. Copeland, city health commissioner. "The benefit to health and the safeguard to morals to be found in long walks," said Dr. Copeland in an interview, "are too apparent to speak of them. If one takes long walks alone it is well, for he walks the road of health, but if he takes long walks in company it is better for he adds the tonic of companionship to his exercise. Walking is the one form of exercise in which there is the minimum risk of overdoing it. In short, I consider walking the most beneficial of all exercises and it is never out of season."

"Never in my lifetime," said Edward R. Willbur, manager of a nationally known sporting goods store, "have I known such a demand as now for outdoor garments and shoes and stockings and appliances for the tourist's luncheon box. The rapid spread and tremendous popularity of the walking-club idea has no parallel in our experience."

"The hiker can make his requisita just what he feels like spending. Really, there are only two or three articles indispensable to hiking—thick walking shoes that allow lots of room, thick woolen socks and clothing that will give freedom of limb. He should have a canvas or leather musette bag, such as the soldiers used in France."

The Cow in the Knapack

"To get the real benefit and joy out of hiking luncheon should be carried and prepared and eaten in the open. Bread and cheese, a few slices of bacon, some coffee, a can of condensed milk, and a cake of chocolate furnish high-powered fuel for the hiker and are readily and happily assimilated even by those who in their pre-hiking days were afflicted with digestive apparatus so feeble as to balk at crackers and milk. Fortunately for the hiker, he can replenish his simple larder at any cross-roads store and provide himself with the most nutritious and appetizing food in a form that can be conveniently carried."

"No single development in the problem of food transportation for the hunter, fisherman, hiker and all lovers of the out-of-doors can compare with the gift bestowed by the man who first found the way to make condensed milk, thereby putting a dairy in every man's knapack. Before long there will be a national association of hikers, and Gail Borden will be its patron saint. Such an association could do much to encourage the spread of the most beneficial and universal of all outdoor pastimes, map out interesting routes, secure the establishment of shelters, rest-stations, and camp sites at suitable locations, and insure the rights of pedestrians on country roads."

Fifty Dollars In Gold Prizes

The Berea Bank and Trust Company will put on a drive for Savings Accounts and Time Deposits, beginning Sept. 1st. and closing Oct. 10th.

\$100,000.00 additional time deposits wanted

We must have a mailing list for use during this drive

The Bank will give \$25.00 in gold for a list of 25 names

that produces the most business during the period of the drive. \$15.00 in gold for the second best list and \$10.00 in gold for the third best list.

Standing in New Customer Contest

Reds ---10659 points

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FRANCE has yielded so far as to consent to a monitoring for Germany on cash payments for from three to six months. In return she has demanded that the allies maintain the strictest supervision over German government finances, being allowed to inspect all financial projects before they are sent to the reichstag and before they are put into execution. The members of the reparations commission are completing the details of the arrangement. Although Germany cannot pay much cash until it has been accumulated by the sale of German products abroad, she can deliver materials to the allies, and France hopes to get in that way a large part

of the reparations which she is entitled to this year. The League of Nations is in session in London mainly for the purpose of settling all matters relating to the mandates. Its task was made comparatively easy by the reaching of complete agreements between the United States and Great Britain and France concerning certain of the mandated regions. The rights of Americans are said to be fully safeguarded.

CANFIELD BUS LINE

Lv. Berea	Lv. Richmond	Sunday
7:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	Leave Berea 8:15 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	1:30 p. m.	Leave Richmond 8:00 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	

Sunday connections for Boonesboro take No. 36 for Richmond, Boonesboro bus waiting.

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Berea

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